FEBRUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,532—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... ...
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th Feb.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4409	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON ...	4189	800	C. R. Edwards.....	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL ...	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris.....	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	24th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA.....	2955	500		30th Apr.

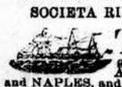
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
PEKIN.....	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton....	28th ,,
NIZAM.....	2735	500	T. F. Creery....	14th Mar
CLYDE.....	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar.1889
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....On the	8th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA.....	P. Mersa.....	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lomecich ...	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich...	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich..	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read ..	3395	480	26th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby..	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA...	F. Blight	3069	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA ..	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read..	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL..	T. Collin.....	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

EDEN HALL	S. Hughes ...	3,600	400	9th Mar. 1889.
KIRBY HALL	Phillips.....	2,700	300	6th April ,,
[illegible]TON HALL	J. A. Hill....	3,600	400	20th ,, ,,
[illegible]N HALL	S. Hughes ...	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
[illegible]y, 24th December, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 10th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th February.

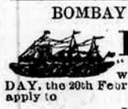
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th February, 1889. Agents.

MACIVER LINE
STEAMER TO PLYMOUTH.

THE S. S. "LYCIA" 3,223 Tons Register, B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., Commander, will sail on or about 9th February.
Admirable Accommodation for 30 First Class Passengers.
Special terms and arrangements m families.
Liberal allowance of Luggage granted.
Apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
or to Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street.
She will be followed by her Sister Ship s. s. "ETOLIA" on or about 10th March 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
1889.
SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
At Low Prices.
Per Box, Rs. 2-12.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN.
It is composed of the finest parts of Indian Corn or Maize, is perfectly pure, can be used for every purpose for which Arrowroot is employed.
Per Packet, As. 8.
SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.
TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.
All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

CLARETS.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	...	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	...	11 4	6 4
Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.			
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	...	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	...	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	... ...	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	... ...	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE.
The Eminent, Delicious and RECONSTITUTING Wine.
Per dozen, Rs. 24, of the Sole Agents.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been
APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.
ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.
They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and hey are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIN.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boiler and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, &c.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.
WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.
CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.
It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.
J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PIANOS.
GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA.'
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.
SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—
Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED,
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLERKHEATON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.
And other Fibrous Materials.
Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.
Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.
The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.
Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

FOR THE SEASON 1889.
WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.
BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladies and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.
OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,
For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.
SHIRTINGS.
Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.
JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager.
Bombay, 4th February, 1889.

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Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT & PARACHUTE DESCENT,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

By kind permission of H. E. LORD REAY, and at the special request of many Ladies and Gentlemen,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 4 P.M.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, Aeronaut of London, will make another Grand Balloon Ascent, and after attaining an altitude of 5,000 feet, or 1 mile high, (weather permitting) he will Leap from the Balloon, and Descend to the earth in sight of the Spectators, by means of his Parachute or Umbrella.

Gates Open at 1 p.m.
Prices of Admission, 8 Annas. Reserved Enclosure, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
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Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld. and Mr. J. B. Karani.
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40 PERFORMERS
Will shortly appear
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At the ALBERT HALL of the Institution.
The Fancy Fair is under the Distinguished Patronage of
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Will be opened by
H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, February, 1889.

WARORA COLLIERY, CENTRAL PROVINCES.
FIRE-CLAY of Excellent Quality can now be obtained from the above Colliery. For information as to price, &c., apply to

J. B. CHIRNSIDE,
Deputy Manager, Warora Colliery.

NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS with regard to the AGRA WATER WORKS.

In modification of previous advertisements notice is hereby given that TENDERS will be received up to the 15th March, 1889, in place of the 28th February, 1889.

H. B. FINLAY,
President.
Agra, Municipal Boards Office, 1st Feb., 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the 12th instant, for the following works.

1. Fittings and Fixtures, &c., for the new Police Magistrates' Courts, Bombay.
2. Constructing new Latrines and Urinals in the compound of the Town Hall, Bombay.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 4th Feb., 1889.

BURGLARY AND FIRE.
PERSONS desirous of saving their Valuable Articles, from Destructive FIRE and Oriental BURGLARS should buy SAFES, BOXES, and LOCKS of the WORLD KNOWN MAKE of CHUBB, so that there may be no FEAR of their being robbed by BURGLARS and their Valuables being destroyed by FIRE.

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NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 35 per Whole and Rs. 8¾ per Quarter Share for the first half-year ending 31st December, 1888, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 11th February, 1889, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Register on the 8th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કુંપ
i. c., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th Feb., 1889.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
ANNUAL POINT-TO-POINT RACES, 1889,
To be held near BANDORA, on SATURDAY, the 16th February.

STEWARDS.

MAJOR W. S. S. BISSET, C.I.E.	SERJT. G. W. MOIR.
CAPT. H. HODGKINSON.	,, J. M. RYRIE.
,, F. A. LITTLE.	MR. J. L. SYMONDS.
LIEUT. H. R. KING.	,, F. A. PREVOST.
,, T. W. CUFFE.	,, HEUGH SYMONS,

HONY. SECRETARY—HEUGH SYMONS.

FIRST RACE, at 4 P.M.—Point-to-Point Race—For all Horses and Gallowavs, *bona fide* the property of Members of the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Gymkhanas, or Bombay Hunt. About 2½ Miles. Catch-weights—Waters, over 12 st. 7 lbs.; and Arabs and Country-breds, over 11 st. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize—A Cup presented by a Member of "B" Troop.

SECOND RACE, at 4-30 P.M.—Point-to-Point Race. About 2 miles. For all Ponies 13-3 and under, *bona fide* the property of Members of the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Gymkhana, or Bombay Hunt. Catch-weights—over 11 st. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 49.

THIRD RACE, at 5 P.M.—The Grand Military,—A Point-to-Point Race for all Horses, *bona fide* the property of Members of the Bombay Light Horse, which have been regularly paraded during the present Camp-of-Exercise. About 1½ miles. Weights as in the first races. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 49.

FOURTH RACE, at 5-30 P.M.—Section Chase. Open only to the Bombay Light Horse. Details to be settled hereafter. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 49.

CONDITIONS.

1. No penalties nor allowances of any kind whatsoever.
2. All Riders must be Members of either of the Bombay Gymkhanas, the Bombay Light Horse, or the Bombay Hunt.
3. Half entries to go to second horse in all races. Should funds permit, the value of the prizes will be increased and a second prize added at the discretion of the Committee.
4. Colours optional.
5. W. I. T. C. Certificates accepted, as well as the measurements passed at the Sky Meetings held in December 1888, and on the 2nd February 1889; any animal not previously measured will be specially arranged for.
6. Entries to close on Wednesday, 13th February 1889, at 12 noon.
7. Calcutta Rules for Steeplechases, except as otherwise mentioned.
8. Horses and Ponies not claimable.
9. The Commandant of the Bombay Light Horse and the Master of the Bombay Foxhounds to be the sole Judges as to whether a Horse or Pony is qualified to run in Nos. 1 and 2. The Commandant of the Bombay Light Horse to be the sole judge as to a Horse being qualified to run in Nos. 3 and 4.
10. Three Horses in separate interests to start, or no race.
11. Declarations to start with the names of riders and the weights to be carried must reach the Honorary Secretary in writing before the ordinaries which will be held at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana on Friday, the 15th February. An entry will be considered a declaration to start unless withdrawn before the ordinaries.
12. A reduction in the added money will be made if funds fall short.
13. All objections must be made in writing to the Stewards, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30, which will be forfeited if in the opinion of the Stewards the objection is frivolous.
14. The decision of the Stewards to be final as regards matters of fact.
15. Any objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing before the ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on the day before the Race.
16. Settling day, 20th February.

All communications to be addressed to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
3, Elphinstone Circle.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

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Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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NOTICES.

BACK BAY BATH Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY, 5th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 25th Jan., 1889.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Rev. R. H. E. SLACKE, who died at Satara, on the 31st January 1889, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within One Month from this date, after which no Claims will be attended to.

C. H. COLES, Colonel,
9th Bombay Infantry,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of the CONTRACT for STATIONERY to the Approximate Value of Rs. 50,000, for the use of the Travancore Government, for 1065, will be held at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, on TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1889, (23rd Masi 1064) at 1 p.m.

2. Intending Contractors or their authorised Agents are invited to attend.
3. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 25th Jan., 1889.

POSTAL NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 1st April 1889, the SENDER of a VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLE will be REQUIRED to SIGN a CERTIFICATE to the effect that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order; and in the case of a value-payable unregistered packet, the sender will, in addition to signing the certificate referred to above, be required to prepay the usual money order commission on the amount specified for recovery from the addressee, by affixing postage stamps of the value of the commission to the form filled up by him.

2. In lieu of the Forms at present filled up by the senders of value-payable articles, two revised forms will be substituted from the 1st April 1889—one for use with all value-payable articles other than value-payable unregistered book packets, and the other for use with value-payable unregistered book packets. Each form will contain the certificate to be signed by the sender, and space is provided in the form for use with value-payable unregistered packets for the postage stamps to be affixed in payment of commission.
3. In case a value-payable unregistered packet is refused by the addressee or returned as unclaimed to the sender, no refund of the commission prepaid will be granted.

P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, 27th, January 1889.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AT BANGALORE.

THE course of education comprises all the branches of a liberal education from the Rudiments of the Kinder-Garten to the Matriculation Stardard inclusive.

Needle-work of every kind, Useful and Ornamental, is also carefully taught.

Lessons in Music and Foreign Languages are extra.

For particulars apply to THE LADY SUPERIOR, Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bangalore.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th February, 1889, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the rates per month for each horse.
3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

W. MERRETT,
Officiating Presidency Post-master, Bombay.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
AND
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that commencing on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth February, and on every succeeding WEDNESDAY, up to and including WEDNESDAY, the 10th April next, a SPECIAL FAST TRAIN will LEAVE HOWRAH, at 8 p.m., Railway time, and will be timed to ARRIVE, at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 3 o'clock, on the following FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

First and Second Class Passengers and their servants with through Tickets to Bombay only will be conveyed by this Train. Intending Passengers should be at the station at least fifteen minutes before the departure time of the Train. To avoid inconvenience and delay, Tickets can be purchased and Luggage booked at Howrah at any time during the day. Tickets can also be obtained at the E. I. Railway Company's Booking Office, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

For times of arrival at and departure from each station and for further information see the published Time Tables of each Railway for this Special Train.

D. W. CAMPBELL, Agent, E. I. Railway.
HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 28th Jan., 1889.

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The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER, *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

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Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	...

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Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0

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Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do ,, 9 ,, 20 ,, ,,
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W

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Ladies' Gymkhana Dance.
Back Bay Bath Company, 5-30 p.m.
Fancy Bazar, New Wilson College, 12 to 2 and 4 to 7 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Amphitrite (s), from Trieste ; Siam (s), Aden ; Rimpha (s), Cardiff ; and Pachumba (s), Karachi and coast.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kilwa (s), for Karachi and P. Gulf ; Amana (s), London ; Busheer (s), Marmagao and coast ; and Chilka (s), Calcutta and Rangoon, &c.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th January 1889 shows an increase for the week of Rs. 65,774.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henzada entered the dock on the 3rd inst. and the s. s. Moscow and the s. s. Trimona left the dock on the 2nd and 3rd inst. respectively.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Mr. and Mrs. Caine are expected to pay a visit to the Alexandra School to-day (Tuesday) between half-past 3 and 5 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bormida and the s. s. Amphitrite entered the dock on the 3rd and 4th inst. respectively, and the s. s. Wave and the s. s. Amana left on the 2nd and 4th respectively.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Dhunji Pardah, residing at Wittulwady, has reported to the police the loss of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 325 somewhere between Mandvie and Colaba on Sunday last.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Stripes.—Capt. Capel Crue (capt.), Messrs. Prevost, Lock, Campbell, and Phillips, vs. White.—Capt. Phayre (capt.), Capts. Brooke and Hodgkinson and Messrs. Venebles, Holbrook and Nathan. To commence at 4-45.

GUZERAT CUP.—The camp will be, as last year, at Saroda, on the Sabarmati, 14 miles from Ahmedabad, along the Dholka road. First heats will be started on the morning of either the 15th or 16th March. The exact day will be notified shortly. Meet in camp the evening before. Intending competitors are reminded that first entries close on the 14th instant.

GUJARATI DNYAN PRASARAK SOCIETY.—The first lecture of the season 1888-89 will be delivered in connection with the above Society at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 p.m. this evening by Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B.A., on "Ancient India under the Buddhist Emperor Ashok (B.C. 250)." The lecture is open to the public.

THE MANOCKJEE COWASJEE MEMORIAL FUND.—This fund now amounts to rupees fourteen thousand, the latest donation being from :—

	Rs.
The Kapurthala State	1,000
H. H. Apa Saheb, the Chief of Jamkhundee.	1,000
Sir William Wedderburn	50
A Zoroastrian lady from London	50

A WARNING TO MARWAREE PAWN-BROKERS.—Jawun Kissa, a Marwaree pawn-broker at Byculla, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with receiving from a child under 10 years of age a brass pot in pledge for a sum of 1 anna and 6 pies, without ascertaining who was the owner of the pot. The accused on admitting the truth of the complaint was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

CHILD ROBBED OF JEWELLERY.—Lilladur Kuja, residing at Daristan Road, has reported to the police that on Saturday evening last a Hindoo lad came up to his little daughter and induced her to take from her neck a gold ornament valued at Rs. 250. On the girl unfastening her jewellery the boy at once made off. The thief has not yet been caught, but inquiries are being instituted by the police regarding the matter.

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday between the second eleven of the Baronet and the first eleven of the Indo-Portuguese Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a win for the latter by ten wickets. In the first innings the Baronets scored 35 against 59 of their opponents. In the second innings the Baronets again scored 35, while the Portuguese scored 11 with one wicket down. Mr. D. B. Tapia performed a "hat-trick" during the match, taking 3 wickets in three consecutive balls, a feat which was greeted with cheers by the spectators.

CONVICTION OF GAMBLERS.—Another of that class of cases which are continually coming before the police courts was brought up before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday by Inspector Nolan, three persons being tried and found guilty of gambling with cards and dice on Sunday. Two Hindoos were found by the police in the house of a man who is well-known to be a gambler, named Jehanghirjee Ruttonjee, engaged in gaming, and were promptly marched off to the Byculla police station. At the police court yesterday they all pleaded guilty to their several charges, and being old offenders, they were fined—Jehangirjee Rs. 50 and the other two Rs. 20 each.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—Inspector Raymond yesterday charged Gopal Govind before Mr. Hamilton with stealing two arm chairs and several gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 130. Evidence was led showing that the accused had stolen two arm chairs from the verandah of a house in the native town in the day time and then sold them to a furniture dealer. The owner of the chairs discovered his property in the dealer's shop, and reporting the matter to the police the latter were enabled to trace the accused, who had left Bombay. He was arrested in Panwel and then admitted the theft of the ornaments, which he had taken from the box of his landlady. Mr. Hamilton passed a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT NADIAD.—A large and influential meeting composed of the leading inhabitants of the town of Nadiad was held on the 3rd instant at the residence of the Honourable Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bechardas Vihardas, to adopt a congratulatory address to Mr. Javerilal Umiyashankar Yajnik on his recent nomination to the shrievalty of Bombay. The Hon. Rao Bahadur read an address. On the motion of Rao Saheb Gopaldas, seconded by Rao Saheb Motibhai Ragunathji, the address was unanimously adopted. Rao Bahadur Lallabhai Pranvallabdass and Mahanand Bhaishanker spoke at some length on the many distinguished services rendered by Mr. Javerilal to his countrymen. The Hon. Sirdar gave an evening-party in honour of the occasion.

A SMART THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Inspector McCubbin charged Pestonjee Eduljee Colabawalla before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a gold chain belonging to Dorabjee Pallonjee. Both men lived in a dharamsala in Takordwar, and on the 25th of last month the complainant missed the chain, which he had kept in a box. He made inquiries regarding it, and the accused offered to make a complaint to the police about it, but this the prosecutor refused to allow him to do. He subsequently learnt that the accused had disposed of a chain, and then reporting the matter to the police, he mentioned this circumstance. The police arrested the prisoner, who confessed to the theft and pointed out how he had disposed of the gold, which he had melted down and sold. Enquiries were made by the police, when it was ascertained that the prisoner had been going to several merchants and attempting to induce them to execute large orders for him, which they, however, had refused to do. The prisoner pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

FIRE AT THE NATIVE TOWN.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at half-past 4 o'clock in a two-storeyed house situate in 3rd street, Bhoiwada, belonging to a woman named Rambai. The fire originated in a room on the ground floor of the house, which was used as a shop for the sale of native clothing, such as sarees, dhoturs, &c., of which there was a large quantity. When the fire was first observed and as the door of the shop was closed, it had to be forced open by some of the townspeople. Every possible assistance was, however, rendered in order to extinguish the flames. In the meantime an alarm had been raised, and the steam fire-engines from Pydownee and the other fire brigade stations came upon the scene in a short space of time, and as a good pressure of water was found on opening a 14-inch main, the engines were not used, and four jets were soon brought to play on the burning house. The fire, which spread rapidly, had at this time got a strong hold of the upper storey of the house and completely gutted the whole building ; but every possible effort was made to prevent the spread of the fire to an adjoining house, which was attended with success. The fire was soon got under control, and almost completely extinguished by 8 o'clock the same morning. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage to the house is estimated at Rs. 18,000, and the property consumed by the flames belonging to the occupants of the house is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Parsons and a Special Jury, Nanu Narayen Dulve was charged with having, in a bungalow at Dadur, on the 18th October last, committed the triple murder of Ruttonbai, widow of Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, her daughter Banobai, and her (Ruttonbai's) grandson named Aspaniarjee Pestonjee. The Hon Mr. Latham and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Arthur Gray appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr: W. F. Macdonald, Foreman.

Mr. T. Bromley.	Mr. G. W. Read.
Mr. J. E Ezra.	Mr. Bhasker W. Patak.
Mr. Nanabhai Raghunath.	Mr. D. Morris.
Mr. R. H. Macaulay.	Mr. T. S. Baker.

Four other jurors had been called, but were challenged.

Mr. Latham, in addressing the jury, read the sections of the Penal Code bearing upon the crime of murder, and remarked that there would be very little necessity for the jury to trouble themselves with the law. The question was one of fact only. There could be no doubt upon the evidence that the triple murder of Ruthonbai, Banobai, and the little boy Aspaniarjee had been committed. But the question for the jury to determine would be whether the murder was committed by the prisoner or by the prisoner in combination with one or more other persons. The case for the prosecution rested on circumstantial evidence. The facts were as follows :—The three deceased persons lived in an upper-storeyed house in the Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadur, with other members of the family, of which the deceased Ruttonbai, about 52 or 53 years of age, was the head. She lived with her sons, Ardasir and Manockjee, her daughter, the deceased Banobai, two other daughters named Veerbai and Sherinbai, and Aspaniarjee Pestonjee, the son of a pre-deceased daughter. Of the sons, Ardasir was employed in the Jamshed Manufacturing Company and Manockjee in the firm of Messrs. Ballantine and Company, while the daughters Veerbai and Sherinbai were employed as teachers of Gujeratee in the Churney Road Government School. Ruttonbai had another son, named Rustomjee, who did not live with her. It was the habit of the family to disperse in the morning ; and as the two sons and daughters went out to attend to their work, Ruttonbai, Banobai, and Aspaniarjee were the only persons who remained in the house during the day. It appeared that the prisoner applied to the head of the family for employment on the 3rd October last, when he gave his name as Crishna Luxmon—with what motive it would be for the jury to judge—saying also that he was commonly known as Rama. He said he had been employed as *mallee* in the Wadia family, but that he would do household work also. The next day, in the presence of Ardasir, the prisoner's wages were settled and he was taken into service. The prisoner's conduct did not give satisfaction, as he began putting questions to the younger members of the family with regard to the quantity of valuable property in the house and as to the contents of the boxes and cupboards. A complaint was made to Ardasir, who rebuked prisoner for putting the questions, and he was also rebuked for having shifted a large box from its place. Matters went on thus till the 18th October last. That morning Ardasir left the house at 8 o'clock, Manockjee about 9 o'clock, and Veerbai and Sherinbai about half an hour later, leaving in the house the old lady Ruttonbai, Banobai, and the boy Aspaniarjee. The usual routine of the family was departed from that day. Banobai had a headache, and in her place it was arranged that Ruttonbai should cook the midday meal. The usual morning meal had its course when the family dispersed. The family had three meals, breakfast in the morning, midday meal about 1 p.m., and evening meal after 8 p.m.

The Judge : I think the details as to the cooking are outside the case and might be omitted.

Mr. Latham said his lordship would find, as they proceeded with the evidence, that those details had a material bearing. In proceeding with his statement, the learned counsel said that the family having dispersed about 9-30 a.m., the two girls were the first to return to the house between 5 and 6 p.m., when they found the house in possession of the police. In fact the first person who had visited the house that day was a Parsee lady, also named Ruttonbai, a relation of the family, who, receiving no answer at the front entrance, went into the house by the cook-room door, and found two dead bodies lying on the floor. She at once went out, gave information of the crime to a neighbour, and raised an alarm, which brought the police to the house. It would appear that until Inspector Grennan came up, nobody had gone into the inner room. The jury would thus see that the family dispersed about 9-30 a.m., and that the prisoner, who came to his work at 6 a.m., and left in the evening, but did not sleep in the house, had not left the place. Two men employed on a steam-roller were working in the street, and at about 12 o'clock they saw the prisoner coming out of the compound of the house to their roller, where he lit his *biddee* at the burning coals. He went back into the house. The prosecution would call a goldsmith living in Mount Road, Mazagon, to whose shop the prisoner went about 3 p.m. on that day with a number of petty ornaments which he handed to the goldsmith, who locked them up, and which were afterwards identified by the family. So having been in the house at 12 o'clock, the jury would find the prisoner at 3 p.m. disposing of ornaments belonging to the family ; and it was probable that he must have left about 2-30 p.m. to get to Mount Road. In the cook-room was found the midday meal partly cooked, and the probabilities were that the crime was committed between 12 o'clock and 1 p. m. In the back verandah were found a number of cooking pots, some of which were cleaned, while others remained uncleaned. The suggestion of the prosecution was that, while Ruttonbai was engaged in cooking, the prisoner left cleaning the pots, that he armed himself with the iron pestle in the house, and that he must have gone to the cook-room and struck Ruttonbai from behind. There was no alarm raised, for there was a sugar factory in the same compound, and an alarm, if raised, would certainly have been heard. It was suggested that after murdering Aspaniarjee the prisoner must have set on a course of plunder, gone to the room where Banobai was, murdered her, and that after the plunder, he must have set out on his journey to Mount Road. The whole of the property had not been discovered. The only property recovered was that given by prisoner to the goldsmith and a few beads which were found in a gutter. The learned counsel said there would probably be introduced into the defence the absurdity of three lives being sacrificed for the ridiculously small property for which the goldsmith on the following day handed to prisoner only a rupee. There were certain important circumstances in the case which the learned counsel asked the jury to bear in mind. The prisoner gave his name as Rama, and said he had been employed in the Wadia family at Mazagon. When taken to the Wadia family, the latter said they did not know the man. When placed before the deceased's family on Saturday, the 20th October, the prisoner was recognised by the brothers and sisters, but he denied having ever been in their service. He had taken some steps at disguise and altering his appearance before his arrest. He used to put on a white *bundee* or jacket ; when arrested, he had on a coloured chintz jacket ; and he had also cut short his hair. It was for the jury to judge whether these were not circumstances which corroborated the theory of the prosecution that the prisoner had, before his arrest, attempted to make his recognition difficult. There was one circumstance which could leave no doubt in the minds of the jury that the prisoner took a part in the murder of Banobai, or was present at the perpetration of the murder. In consequence of information given by him, a box in the room in which Banobai had been was moved, and underneath it, on the floor, was found a quantity of congealed blood. The prisoner, said the learned counsel, must have been present at the murder to know that the blood was there. Before the Magistrate the prisoner said that he left the deceased's house with the property found with the goldsmith on Dussera Day. Now, Dussera Day fell on the 14th October, not the 18th, and the jury would be able to judge whether the mention of Dussera Day was not a mere invention on the part of the prisoner. It might be suggested that other persons were engaged with the prisoner in the murder. No other persons, however, were found in the house, and to no other person had any of the property which remained undiscovered been traced. The presence of accomplices, if he had any, would be no excuse for the prisoner. If the prisoner saw the blood-shed, and knew where it lay under the box, where no other person could see it, the inference was that he knew when the crime was committed and the blood was shed. The learned counsel said he would not go into further details, but would leave them to the witnesses who would be called for the prosecution.

Evidence was called for the prosecution, which has been reported quite recently.

Inspector Grennan, in cross-examination by Mr. Gray, said he had heard nothing about a statement said to have been made by a toddy-drawer, that he was several persons leaving the deceased's house on the 18th October last.

Mr Gray : Do you read the newspapers ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Gray : Especially statements bearing upon cases you have in hand ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Gray handed witness a cutting from a newspaper in which an allegation to the above effect was made.

Witness : No such statement was made to me by a toddy-drawer.

Mr. Gray : If you had heard anything of that kind you would have thought it to be your duty to make enquiries.

Witness : I heard something from a Parsee gentleman to the effect that he saw four or five persons, who looked like fishermen, pass his house about 1 p.m., and that they were under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Gray : You did not hear from anybody of people leaving the bungalow ?

Witness : No

Mr. Gray : Do you know the man named Rama Luxmon ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Gray : Who is he ?

Witness : He was the man who was arrested on the first occasion and brought to the house at Dadur to be identified as to whether he was the man employed by the deceased's family.

Mr. Gray : It was from him that you got the trace of the prisoner ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Gray : How did Rama Luxmon help you in finding the prisoner ?

Witness : Because he had made use of his antecedents for the purpose of getting him (prisoner) employment in a Parsee family.

Mr. Gray : Did Rama Luxmon tell you that he had given the accused permission to use his name ?

Witness : No. He said he was acquainted with him, and knew where he was employed.

Mr. Gray : Did Rama Luxmon tell you that the accused had been using his name ?

Witness : Yes.

Inspector Cobb, in cross-examination by Mr. Gray said he remembered reading a statement in a newspaper to the effect that a toddy-drawer had seen some persons coming out of the deceased's house ; but no such statement was made to the police. It must have originated in the imagination of the newspaper writer.

Mr. Gray : Did you make enquiries about it ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Gray : What enquiries did you make ?

Witness : Enquiries were made of all the toddy-drawers about the place.

Mr. Gray : Did you not think it worth while to ask the reporter where he got the information from ?

Witness : No. I did not think it worth while to do so.

At this stage the trial was adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—(APPELLATE SIDE.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

JUDGES DIFFERING IN A CRIMINAL APPEAL.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NERSINGRAO KRISHNA.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. T. Hart Davies, Joint Sessions Judge at Bijapore who had convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment, or to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the alternative of further imprisonment for a year. Mr Branson, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Mr. Guneshan Nilkant, appeared on behalf of the accused ; while Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Government Pleader, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

In this case the accused was charged with having used a forged document knowing it to have been forged. It was admitted that certain documents, which were alleged to be forged, were produced by the accused to prove his claim to the kulkarniship, or rather the quarter share on the kulkarni wattan of the village of Hungund. The Sessions Judge said that an attempt was made to show that accused was not aware of the contents of those documents. He thought, however, that he must be held responsible. It was true that before the trial of the wattan case the accused was away at Poona and that his karkoon brought the documents to the Court and put them in at once ; but it was obvious that this did not absolve the accused from the responsibility of producing them. They were kept in his house on a sofa in a public place visible to everyone, and it was only reasonable to suppose that he had seen them before he instructed his karkoon to produce them in Court. They were tied up in a single bundle, and the accused could have got at them at any time. The documents were not produced till some days after the first hearing, so that the Sessions Judge thought that the presumption was very strong that the accused must have seen the particular document in question at all events. Now the question was, whether or not the documents were forged. The forgeries alleged where of two kinds—the changing of "Belgal" or some other word for "Hangund," and the changing of "pargana" into "cusba." It was admitted that the accused was deshpande, or kulkarni of the pargana of Hungund. What he was claiming was the share in the kulkanishp of the village of Hungund. The case was decided against him, but this fact did not appear to the Sessions Judge relevant to the present inquiry. Even if he had been really entitled to what he claimed, the production of a forged document to support his claim would be none the less fraudulent. There could not be the slightest doubt, said the Sessions Judge, in the mind of anyone who looked at the document that an alteration had been made, and that the effect of the alteration was to alter the position of the accused as a collector of tolls of a pargana or deshpande of a pargana into a kulkarni of a kusba. The Sessions Judge took into consideration the age and position of the accused, and, disagreeing with the assessors, sentenced him to simple imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the alternative of further imprisonment for an equal period.

The accused appealed from the above decision, among other grounds, that the Joint Sessions Judge erred in convicting the accused on insufficient evidence, and that he was wrong in assuming that the documents alleged to be forged were produced by the appellant with a dishonest and fraudulent intention. There was no evidence whatever on record as to the commission of the forgery, and there was besides no motive shown as to the commission of the offence.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment, observed that the exhibits which were alleged to have been forged, and which were used by the accused in the inquiry before the Assistant Collector, did not appear to be so altered as to improve his position. It could not be presumed that the alterations were forgeries because they did not in any way better the position of the accused.

Mr. Justice Candy, differing with his brother Judge, observed that whatever might be the effect of the alterations, they were evidently made by the accused to derive some benefit by it.

As the two learned Judges differed from one another as to the effect of the evidence adduced in the lower court, their judgments would be referred, under the provisions of the Act, to a third judge for his decision in the matter.

HIGH COURT.—MONDAY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE CUMMON SULLIMAN'S PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

NOORBAI, WIDOW OF JAFFER SULLIMAN, *vs.* MOOSA HASSAM AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff prayed that it might be ascertained what portion of the immoveable and moveable property in the possession of Hajee Currem Mahomed Sulliman at the time of his death, and now in the defendants' possession as his executors (including the property of the partnership), belonged to Hajee Jaffer Sulliman, or now forms part of his estate, and for that purpose an account might be taken and directions given, and for payment or transfer to the plaintiff of what should be found due to her on taking such account. Mr. Lang, Mr. Budroodin, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff ; while Mr. Starling, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Telang instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw and Kanga, represented the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, in the year 1849-50, her husband Hajee Jaffer Sulliman commenced to carry on business in Bombay as a furniture dealer and general merchant and admitted his brother Hajee Currim Mahomed Sulleman, who was then and afterwards separate from him in estate, into partnership with him in the business. The two brothers continued to carry on the business in partnership and to receive the profits thereof in equal and separate shares until the death of Hajee Jaffer Sulliman. The latter died on the 29th March, 1869, intestate, leaving immoveable and moveable property of considerable value, and leaving two widows, Ramutbai and the plaintiff surviving him. On the death of Jaffer Sulliman, Currim Mahomed Sulliman, with the consent of the plaintiff and Ramutbai applied for, and obtained from the High Court, a grant of letters of administration to the estate and effects of Jaffer Sulliman, including his share in the partnership. Currim Mahomed accordingly entered into and remained in possession of the immoveable and moveable property of Jaffer Sulliman, and he further requested Ramutbai and the plaintiff to allow him to continue to employ Jaffer Sulliman's share of the partnership property in the business. Ramutbai and the plaintiff complied with his request on the condition that the business should be carried on as before in the name of Jaffer Sulliman & Co., and it was also agreed that Ramutbai and the plaintiff should each be entitled to draw a sum of Rs. 100 a month from the profits of the business for their expenses. The parnership business was accordingly carried on by Currim Mahomed on behalf of himself and Ramutbai and the plaintiff, and after the death of Ramutbai, which occurred in the year 1880, on behalf of himself and the plaintiff in equal shares. Currim Mahomed died on the 23rd May, 1886, having by his will dated the 8th May 1886 purported to dispose of all the immoveable and moveable property in his hands or under his control at the date of his death including the immoveable and moveable property of Jaffer Sulliman and his share in the partnership business and property ; and having by his will directed his executors to pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 100 only a month for her maintenance during her natural life. Currim Mahomed appointed the defendants and one Hajee Vully Mahomed Hajee Rahimaney executors of his will, and the defendants had applied for probate of that will, power being reserved to Vully Mahomed Rahimaney to come in and prove the same. The plaintiff as the sole surviving widow of Jaffer Sulliman was absolutely entitled to his estate, including his share in the partnership business and property. The plaintiff had requested the defendants as executors of Currim Mahomed to pay or transfer to her such share but they had refused to do so, or to pay her any sum in respect thereof. Under these circumstances, the plaintiff payed to ascertain what portion of the immoveable and moveable property in the possession of Currim Mahomed at the time of his death and now in the possession of the defendants, &c., &c., as stated above.

The defendants stated that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof. They said that the suit was barred by the Act for the suits. Jaffer Limitation of Sulliman and Currim Mahomed were members of an undivided Cutchee Memon family, who carried on a joint family firm down to the time of the death of Jaffer Sulliman, and thereafter Currim Mahomed continued the business on his own account and for his own benefit, and the defendants submitted that Carrim Mahomed, on the death of his brother Jaffer, became solely entitled to all the property, moveable and immoveable, which had been acquired, and which then existed. Currim Mahomed always in his life time claimed to be solely entitled to the property, subject to the right of his brother's widows to be maintained thereout. Ever since the death of Jaffer, his brother Currim had enjoyed and treated all the property as his own. The defendants admitted that letters of administration to the estate of Jaffer Sulliman were obtained by Carrim Mahomad for the reasons, as they believed, that certain properties both moveable and immoveable, stood in the name of Jaffer Sulliman, They did not admit that the same were applied for and obtained with the consent of the plaintiff and Ramutbai as alleged in the plaint. The defendant further admitted that Currim Mahomed used to allow the plaintiff and Ramutbai Rs. 100 a month each for their maintenance, but they did not admit any of the other allegations, which, the defendants believed, were all false. The plaintiff, they said, was not entitled to more than the maintenance of Rs. 100 a month, which amount she had received for 17 years without making any other claim whatever.

The case is still at hearing.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT the Police Court yesterday Inspector Framjee Bickajee charged Mowrojee Pitamber and two others before Mr. Hamilton with having conspired to set fire to a house. Mr. Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defendant. It was stated by the prosecutor that the first prisoner owned a house in the native town, for which it would be shown he had paid Rs. 3,000. On the 26th of last month the house was burnt to the ground, and during the inquiries made by the police, so as to ascertain the cause of the fire, several suspicious circumstances came to their knowledge which induced them to prosecute further investigations into the matter. The result of these inquiries went to show that the prisoners had been seen in one room in the house in consultation a few days before the fire, and on the day the fire occurred, they were observed leaving the house shortly before it was discovered the house was on fire. In the house in one room several kerosine oil tins and lamps were found, and this fact confirmed the suspicions entertained by the police. It was subsequently learnt that the first prisoner had insured the house for Rs. 6,000 with the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. The Inspector applied for a remand of the case.

The Magistrate asked if it was intended to prove that there was a conspiracy to cheat the Insurance Agents.

Inspector Framjee replied that that was their contention.

Mr. Smetham had no objection to an adjournment of the case, but applied for the admission of his client to bail. He stated that his client was a perfectly respectable man, and had bought the house for Rs. 5,000, and not Rs. 3,000, as the Inspector had stated. It was true the house had been insured for Rs. 6,000, but that was, considering all things, a very moderate amount, Mr. Smetham added that although his client knew nothing of the circumstances under which the house was burnt, he suspected that the other prisoners might have committed the arson so as to get Mowrojee into trouble, in revenge for having had the worst of a monetary dispute with him. Mr. Smetham asked for bail, his client being perfectly willing to offer substantial security. The police had acted hastily in merely listening to the other prisoners and arresting Mowrojee.

Inspector Framjee objected to the bail, stating that the police had in their possession a document alleged to have been signed by Mr. Smetham's client in which he offered to pay one of the other prisoners Rs. 500 if he made a profit out of the house.

The Magistrate thought that at present there seemed but a suspicion against the first prisoner, and he accordingly made an order for his release on substantial securities.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Haji Moosa Haji Hassum and others—Jefferson, B, D and K. Part heard.

203-88—Payne, G and S—Hasumbhai Visram vs. Ebrahimbhai Kurmally—Mansukhlal and D.

314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs. Cullianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs. Goolbai and others—D S Garud, and in person.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Gokuldas Valabdas Manufacturing Co. vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For consent decree.

469-88—Balkrishna and D—Lalji Meghji vs. Kerson Kessowji and another Craeji L and O Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short causes.

553-88—Balkrishna and D Thaker Karsonsdas Hallan vs. Thaker Karson Narronji and another.

5-89-Hore C and B Sir Albert Abdoolla David Sassoon. and another vs. Haji Khalfan Ruttonsey.

7-89—Crawford and B Narayen Jagannath vs. Mangesh Govind and another D B Chitnes.

11-82 Ardesir H and D Oosman Tyab vs. Oomar Hamed, Tyalji and D.

13-89—In person Abdoolally Amiruden vs. Allibhoy Shaik Adum.

Postponed Long Causes.

378-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.

380-38—Tobin and R—Sir Henry Morland vs. The G I P R Co—Little, S, F and N.

881-88—Tobin and R—Dame F H H Morland vs. The G I P R Co—Little, S. F and N.

69-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Janabbai and another vs. Bai Dhakubai and others—In person.

84-88—Tyabji and D—Lalji Doongersey and others vs. Dinbai and others—Pestonji and R, and Craigie, L and O.

THE Republicanism of Mr. Morton, the Vice-President-Elect of the United States, is being called in question says *Punch*. I fear there is too much reason to suspect that Mr. Morton is an aristocrat at heart. For, *proh pudor* ! he has engaged a coachman who was brought up in Lord Dufferin's stables, who was in the service of the Prince of Wales, and who later drove the Marquis of Lorne when Governor-General of Canada.

THE HON. M. G. RANADE ON SOCIAL REFORM.

ON the evening of Thursday, the 31st January, Rao Bahadur Ranade, in compliance with a request from the members of the Ahmednagar Union Club, delivered an address on the aims and objects of the Social Conference in the High School Hall. The hall was crowded to overflowing. On entering the hall with Rao Bahadur S. P. Pandit, the lecturer was received with hearty and prolonged cheers. Mr. Ranade said :—For the last two or three months we have been very busy—busy in the most fruitful and highest sense of the term. The public platforms have been occupied by the highest authorities in the land with a view to instruct us. And whatever opinion one may hold with regard to these public utterances, of one thing I am sure, that they were all well meant. Men like Lord Dufferin, Mr. Lee-Warner, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and others have all been trying to teach us our duties and responsibilities. On the other side, men like Mr. Norton, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, M. P., and others took up the ball and sent it back. Now I believe that the tendency in some quarters to make short work of all adverse criticism is indeed fatal. If we only welcomed favourable advice and neglected adverse criticism our education is not complete. That education which strengthens our prejudices alone is quite useless. We must, whether we agree in full or not, always welcome adverse criticism. We must, no doubt, be free to act if we are to be free citizens. But it is not a healthy sign to believe that in religion, in morals, and in politics we have the monopoly of being right. We must, so far as necessary and as far as possible, follow the advice contained in the adverse criticism. I make no secret of it that I attach great importance to social regeneration. I am not a let-alonist, though I may differ in this particular from many esteemed friends for whom I have the highest regard in various other activities. I was of opinion that we were confining ourselves more to politics than social matters, and with this view the project of the Social Conference was planned. For the first two years our work was not satisfactory. But by 1888, I am happy to say, our Social Conference was a success to that extent to which it was possible. The number, indeed, was not as large as that in the National Congress. But this was mainly due to the fact that we met on the fourth day of the Congress, when, owing to the close of the Christmas holidays, many friends could not attend. But among those who were present—and a host of them were present—a marked seriousness of purpose was clearly visible. They took part in the deliberations as men deeply concerned. They seemed to have fully realized their manifold duties. The Social Conference and the National Congress are not of course rival bodies. The one is a help-mate of the other. The Social Conference does not want to usurp the place of her sister. The National Congress must continue to occupy the foremost place and the Social Conference must remain a subordinate branch. It was with this view that the words "Social Congress" in the notices which convened this meeting were corrected into "Social Conference." You will not, I am afraid, be satisfied with this explanation. It may be asked why it was not possible for a Social Congress to achieve what the Political Congress was achieving. Well, the answer to that is, though we are the subjects of the same sovereign and are subject to the same laws, we all are not the subjects of the same community. We have here the English, the Parsis, the Mahomedans, the Native Christians, the Jews, and the Hindus—peoples differing with each other widely, and it is not possible to have a common social programme for them all. It would be said that the Hindus, who formed four-fifths, of the population could at any rate form themselves into a Social Congress. This also is not possible. For, though we have all a community of interests, still there are difficulties of tradition which we cannot get over. Things which interest us are not the things which interest the people of the other provinces. There is, however, a substratum of unity underlying all these differences. We are not, as the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University expressed, a people who have only an intellectual community of interest. He only expressed a half-truth when he said so. He seems to have neglected the fact that we are the subjects of the same Sovereign. Is it true also that we have no moral unity ? In our Conference we had people coming from the various provinces of India having a moral community of interests. The same moral feelings pervaded through us all. They may not be visible to Europeans who have very few opportunities of mixing with us freely. But it does not, therefore, follow that because the Europeans are not aware of the fact, we have no moral and social community of interests. Our morals may require improvements ; our social institutions may be weak ; but it is not accurate to say that we have no unity in these matters. That we all feel and think in the same way cannot be denied. To say, therefore, that we are not morally and socially a nation is not true. The English, the Scotch, the Welsh do all speak different dialects, the laws which govern them differ also to a certain extent, and still, by their unity in religion and political aspirations, they are one nation. So in America we find the English, the French, the Germans, notwithstanding all their minor differences, become soon Americanized and form one nation. I might even say that in India unity is more decisive in other points than in politics. With all our social likes and dislikes, with all our moral ideas, whether right or wrong, we and the Mahomendas are more near each other in these respects than in politics. If what the critics say be true, that we are not morally and socially a nation, our case is certainly hopeless. But their criticism alone will not settle the question. We are not like the Egyptians who have ceased to exist, nor like the Greeks who have mixed among other races. Fortunately or unfortunately for us, we have our roots in the remote past. Most of our institutions have a common basis. Most of our languages have a common ancient stock. For centuries and centuries we have the same joint family system throughout the length and breadth of India, though foreigners find it hard to conceive how it was possible for so many members of one family to live together, we have everywhere from times immemorial, the same deference, from the wife to the husband, from the son to the father, the same notions of charity. I have travelled thrice over India, and I found that it was not due to the common English language alone that we spoke, but it was owing to the sameness of thoughts and feelings imbibed by us that we could understand each other. We thus see that, though our social and moral ideas require to be reformed, we have a common basis to stand upon and that we are a nation. Well, if we are one nation, then the question remains why we cannot have a Social Congress. As among our European critics so between our native critics also there is a misunderstanding in the matter. The editor of the *Reformer* of Poona, in one of its issues, remarked that the Political Congress might be a success, for there we had to form resolutions with a view to take away the rights and privileges enjoyed by other people, but in social matters we had to give away ; and this we being unwilling to do, the Conference would practically be of little avail. I think that this is a very superficial view of the matter. For what are we striving for in the National Congress ? Are we striving to take away the rights from the Englishmen which they enjoy ? No. What we want is to elevate ourselves to such a position that we may claim and be fit to enjoy those rights ourselves. The same is the case in social matters. Here also those who possess rights are not to be deprived of them. But we are to so raise ourselves that we may enjoy the rights possessed by others. The weak is not strong by making the stronger weak. But leaving aside these things, let us ask ourselves the question what are our relations between husband and wife, father and son, brother and sister ? The Brahmins may put the same question to themselves with regard to their feelings towards other classes. The work here is not, therefore, of getting privileges, but of widening our sympathies—of broadening ourselves. The National Congress itself is indirectly helping this work of broadening. It is not a pic-nic, as some put it, where people meet to eat and drink. The education that one receives by attending such gatherings at the paltry cost of 50 Rs. is not an insignificant thing in itself. If the sight of such a grand gathering does not widen our sympathies and make us liberal-minded we are indeed hopeless. But all the broadening influences which this intercourse and several other civilising agencies are producing are not the result of a conscious struggle. We cannot therefore, let things alone. We are no better for these changes so long as they are unconscious. The effort must be a conscious one. We must remember that we cannot be good citizens if we are bad fathers, bad husbands, bad mothers, and bad neighbours. This, therefore, is a work of conscious effort and sympathy of feelings and aspirations and not one of resolutions. The Social Conference is intended to bring about this work of broadening ourselves. When we know that people from various quarters hold the same opinions on many of the social reforms we feel stronger. I should indeed be very glad if we have an industrial conference next year. I should also like to see all the players in the land meeting together annually. In short we want to revive in the National Congress our old melas or jatras, which have lost their vigour and purpose.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th inst, 1889, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 60, Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Morenas & Co.) by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Thowoomul Nursingdas, Indian Shawl, Jeweller and General Merchant, an insolvent, the following, viz.:—Gold and silver jewellery, rings, bangles, bracelets, brooches, pins, earrings, buttons and neck laces set with pearls, diamond, ruby and other valuable stones, coper brass and silver, engraved Indian works in variety, real ivory-ware, highly finished Vizangapatam and sandalwood work-boxes, handsome Japanese ornament, jars, Rampore chudders, cashmere coats, cashmere shawls, silk handkerchieves, pugaries, cashmere cloth, fancy table cover, pillow cases, fancy striped Mooltan and Persian carpets, China screens, painted and foulkri purdahs, rugs, fans, toys, walking sticks, show cases, cupboards, marble topped tables, chairs, punkahs, gas-lamps, &c,. &c.

SALE OF INDIGO, GUM, CUDJAN SHEDS, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the dying factory at Dadur, by order of the official assignee, H. C., and in the Amin Jakub Khatri an insolvent, consisting of few bags of Indigo, and gums, tubs with indigo-water, cudjan sheds for removal, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 5, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.

THE latest market and financial news received through Reuter was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	2,60,643
" " Branches	Inc.	"	1,01,583
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	21,54,107
Government Securities	Dec.	"	22,884
Loans	Dec.	"	10,173
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	147,800
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	96,462
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	20,07,101

The increase of 20 lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, unlike the improvement shown in the last return, has been owing to a falling off in the general demand for money and not to an increase in Government Deposits. True, the decrease in discounts which in the previous statement stood at 12 lakhs, is shown above to have been but 1¼ lakhs, while about the same amount was out on loan as before; but private Deposits had swollen considerably, indicating a loosening of the purse-strings in some direction; and though, in one sense, it may not be satisfactory that the falling off in the demand for money should be due to a contraction of trade at a season when export business should be getting brisker every day, it is desirable that a market, taxed rather unwares beyond its capacity should have a little breathing time to collect its resources before the greater strain of the height of the season begins to be felt.

COTTON.—The effect of Saturday's advices from New York should be felt in Liverpool to-day; but meantime our market has been rather governed by the dull news from the latter centre of the trade, and any disposition which may have been shown in the morning by sellers to raise their pretensions, has been checked by the apathy of buyers, who have not cared to take more than a couple of thousand bales of ready stuff between them to-day, nor to anticipate the future of the market by any arrival purchases. With the exception of about 500 bales of Bengals taken at Rs. 172-4, all the little business of the day has been in Oomras, say Julgaum at Rs. 205-5½; Indore at Rs. 195½; Khangaum at Rs. 210½; and Akola at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT continues dull in tone and only a small business has transpired again to-day; but no lower rates are named for *Pessy*, and we repeat our last quotations, all round.

SEEDS are also dull and neglected by shippers, and transactions are upon a most limited scale; but prices are quoted nominally as before, with the exception of the rate for *Linseed* which has further receded 2 annas per cwt, say to Rs. 6-10-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,571 bales.
Wheat	17,159 cwt.
Linseed	4,655 "
Rapeseed	3,120 "
Gingelly	10,111 "
Groundnuts	9,406 "

FREIGHTS are firm again and improving. The Clan Graham (s) has been fixed for late February loading to a choice port at 25s. per ton. Business has been done in Cotton to Havre, at 27s.6d. for prompt shipment and 26s. 3d. for February shipment. For Continental ports engagements have been made at 23s. 9d. Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton for March shipment.

EXCHANGE with Saturday's closing quotations repeated all round ready and forward this market has been quiet but steady throughout the day. A fair amount of ready Bills have come out at he quotation, but there has been scarcely any demand for remittance. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 4¾d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·76.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a firmer feeling at Saturday afternoon's rates, and when the improved state of the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay became known, some advance took place, which was increased a little later on, in presence of a good enquiry for Account, the closing quotations being 97½ for cash, 97 11-16 for the 2nd March account, and 97⅝ for the end of that month. For 4½ per cents, 103 is now again the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—Very little has been passing in this market to-day, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are in the following Mill shares:—Khatao Macconjee are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 735; Queen are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 920; and Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 977½. David Mills are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 535.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	912½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	250
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	50,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,500	£33		5 pct	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	125	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	450
Albert Press Co., Karachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	75	400	400	Rs. 20	252½
Bellary	62	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Broach Gawapore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	
Bombay Cotton Press	100	12	125	Rs. 20	180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,33	1,330	Rs. 6 0	615
East India Press Co.	0	100	1,000	Rs. 130	1115
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...		265
Fort Press Co.	1,0	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1575
French Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Harvey & Sahyadry Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	450
Khandesh Cotton Press Co.	240	452	all	Rs. 45	48
Manaar Manf. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	57½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	402½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 1	5 0
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	370
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 0	290
Steel Press Co.	400	2,500	750	Rs. 50	435
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,150xd
Sassoon Press Co.	500	500	500	2	600
Vulkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	R	590

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.ct	100 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	65
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	570
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs. 41½	3,175
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	795
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	106½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	430
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	00	100	Rs.	21
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½d
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		6
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	21
Poona Co., Ld.	1,000	130	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Gannin Co.	8,000	00	1,000	Rs. 9	352½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	44
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	900	12	125	nil	37
M. Mody & Co.				p	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DENNYS—Jan 13, at Sunnyside, Archer's-road, Southampton, wife of Capt C J Dennys, R C S, of a son.
LEWSEY—Jan 6, at Dublin, the wife of Walter Lewsey, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HIRD—ADAMS—Jan 9, at Upper St Leonards-on-Sea, Rev F Hird, M A, to Helen Elizabeth Maud, daughter of late Capt W R S Adams, Bombay Army, son of late Col W S Adams, Chester-square, S W.
SLADEN—MELLOR—Jan 10, at Rhayader, Capt J R F Sladen, East Yorkshire Regt, son of Maj-Gen J R Sladen (late R A), of Rhydoc og, Rhayader, to Ada, daughter of John Mellor, of Bryntirion, Rhayader.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—Jan 11, at Queensborough-terrace, Kensington-gardens, London, John Baillie, Major-Gen (retired) of the Bengal Staff Corps, aged 62.
BIRD—Jan 25 at No 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, London, Paul Bird, of Calcutta, of congestion of the lungs.
CARTER—Jan 10, Emily Agnes, widow of late Joshua Carter, Bengal Civil Service, aged 90.
FOORD—Jan 10, at Lawnsmead, Wonersh, Surrey, Eliza, widow of late Capt C pt S Foord, H E I C S, aged 79.
FORSTER—Jan 12, at Warkworth, Northumberland, Col G Forster, of the 49th Regt of the Madras Native Infantry, also late Col of the 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Artillery Volunteers, aged 88.
MORRIS—Jan 12, at Exmouth, Henry Morris, of Littlefield, South Devon, Madras Civil Service (retired), aged 81.
PATON—Jan 13, at Onslow-square, George Paton, M D, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, late Bengal Medical Service, aged 76.
RAIKES—Jan 11, Temperance Sophia, widow of H T Raikes late of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Hollywell House, Hants.
THORNTON—Jan 14, at Onslow-gardens, Harriett Sarah, wife of John Thornton, and daughter of Reginald Heber, formerly Bishop of Calcutta.
WHITE—Jan 13, at Mornington-avenue, West Kensington, Emma, widow of late William White, M D, of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 81.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CRIMMINS—February 4, at Parel, of typhoid fever, Georgina Ernestine, relict of the late John Crimmins, and daughter of the late John Alfred Lemaistre, of the Island of Jersey, aged 29 years.—Jersey papers, please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—January 14, at Bareilly, the wife of Sergt Geo Lennox Campbell, Commissariat Department, of a son.
DRION—January 25, at Ranchi, the wife of W H P Drion, of a daughter.
SHEW—January 23, at Quetta, the wife of G H A Shew, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRYNING—January 28, at Shabazmore Tea Estate, Sylhet, of cholera, Alec, the dearly loved and only child of Mr and Mrs J G Bryning, aged 4 years.
SHILLINGFORD—January 26, at Purneah, suddenly, of heart disease, Joseph Lay Shillingford, of Kolassy, aged 43 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1889.

THE picture which Mr. Mackenzie is able to draw of the condition of the Central Provinces last year scarcely realizes the glowing forecasts which Sir Richard Temple gave of that territory when he was its Chief Commissioner. But while Sir Richard Temple spoke of possibilities his successor speaks of actualities, and the account is in many respects one of healthy progress. No one needs to be told that the Central Provinces enjoy the advantage of having one of the most hardworking and vigilant of Anglo-Indian administrators at their head. Mr. Mackenzie is as peripatetic as Sir Richard Temple was during his sixty-miles-a-day period, and we are not astonished to hear of his having visited every one of the eighteen districts in his charge, held eleven durbars, and made the acquaintance of nearly all the subordinate officers, of most of the members of local bodies, and of the majority of the local chiefs and zamindars. The question of the condition of the people has troubled the Central Provinces Administration as it has troubled many others. It has forced itself on official attention in many ways. The price of food-grains has gone up, and even the gaol administration, forgetful of the need of buying its jowari and bajri before the rise, has felt the burden. The price current of grain, as we showed the other day in dealing with quite another subject, is a criminal as well as an economic barometer, and it is not astonishing that in the Central Provinces the continued pressure on the people consequent on the high price of grain has been attended with a large increase in the number of petty thefts and burglaries reported. Curiously enough, however, the same causes which led to an increase under some headings in the criminal return led to a decrease under others. There was a marked decline last year in the number of petty offences against the human body, the explanation being that when people are pinched by scarcity they are wanting in either the means or the inclination to seek for redress. So that there is a point at which the worm will not turn. Things would be better in the Central Provinces if the cultivator could dispense with the sowkar. But the sowkar is a power in the land, and the land suffers from his rule. While the Bombay Government are casting around for guidance to a right conclusion as to whether or not any additional districts in this Presidency shall be visited with the doubtful blessings of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act, Mr. Mackenzie seems disposed to welcome the leading principle of that measure. The law courts, he complains, are giving to usurious contracts "a force which would be denied them by the feelings of the people," the feelings of the people, we must suppose from this, tending rather to something in the direction of a plan of campaign against creditors of the money-lending species. And yet, "the grip of the usurer and the shadow of the civil courts apart," the Central Provinces are by no means a distressful land. The only class of the people who are on the border land of starvation are those who are outside the border line of civilization—that is to say, the hill tribes, who enjoy the negative bliss of knowing nothing of either the sowkar or the civil courts. On the inner side of this line there is much poverty, but little distress. There are not many visible grounds of hope for its early mitigation, for the money-lender is on his guard, and the area under his rule does not diminish. Mr. Mackenzie promises in another connection a large increase in prices when the railway and other communications in the Central Provinces are developed. Prices, doubtless, will be equalized as well as raised, and the cultivators will not be the only class to be benefited by the rapidly extending communications which are being opened up.

The year was, as we are reminded, the first year of the new Provincial contract. But the compiler of the administration report, being prohibited from even hinting at the ironies of current financial policy, was not permitted to say that the bargain struck with the provincial administration little more than a year ago is about to come to an untimely end. The most noteworthy fact that is mentioned in connection with the finances of the Central Provinces is the accumulation of an unusually large balance at the end of the year, Mr. Mackenzie prudently keeping his funds in hand until he has completed a plan for a systematic road-making campaign. The Chief Commissioner seems to have grappled with the problem of communications in a thoroughly comprehensive spirit, and already a scheme has been matured which, when it is carried out, will link every village and market to the tahsil or district head-quarters and to the railway. This, with the addition of some light feeder lines, will do more than anything that is immediately practicable for bringing the resources of the Central Provinces to market, and for increasing the wealth of the agricultural population. Mr. Mackenzie has shown by more than one measure the great importance which he attaches to road-making. He has, for example, decided to relieve the District Councils of their responsibility in regard to the execution and maintenance of roads and public works. The change has not obviously been prompted by distrust in the capacity of the Councils to look after this important branch of local administration, for they are to retain all their present powers of initiation and control. They have, however, no competent agency at their disposal for the execution of public works, and no further qualification for relieving them of the responsibility is necessary. Mr. Mackenzie, indeed, speaks with discriminating satisfaction of the operations of local self-government in the Central Provinces during the year. He has no prepossessions on the subject, and though, as in duty bound, he seems disposed to forward in every way the scheme that has been in operation for the past seven years, he is wholesomely free from all subserviency to theory on the subject. He thinks more of the end than of the means, and where there is any danger lest the ends of local self-government should be lost sight of through non-official apathy and incompetence, theory is to be thrown aside and the public are to be saved and served by official agency. "Mr. Mackenzie," we are told, "is himself entirely predisposed in favour of local self-government, because he knows the good work that can be done under its auspices, but he is not prepared to sacrifice the health and material well-being of the people to the maintenance of advanced forms of administration for which a town or a district is found not to be ripe." This is fair, and it is practical. A town must not be allowed, for the sake of a theory, to lie at the mercy of epidemics, and a zealous official may interfere ruthlessly when it is necessary that he should save from themselves people who are bungling in the ways of self-government.

The progressive and intelligent part of the community in the Central Provinces have no reason to resent the considerate candour with which their Chief Commissioner speaks on these matters. He obviously has his heart as much set on sanitation as upon the growth of local self-government. A growing interest appears to be taken in sanitation, particularly in the villages, and the Chief Commissioner is preparing to make the most of the situation by submitting to the Government of India a new law for dealing with the smaller municipalities and with village conservancy. His proposals for village conservancy are interesting in view of the Bill which Sir Raymond West has lately prepared for presentation to the Bombay Legislative Council; but they seem to us to be in one respect inferior to those contained in the Bombay Bill. The initiative under that measure will lie, so far as the organization of the small sanitary committees are concerned, with the Collector of the district; in the organization of the Sanitary Boards which will operate in larger villages on groups of villages the initiative will be taken by the Governor in Council. The introduction of the provisions of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act will therefore be in no way dependent upon public opinion, which is usually least active where insanitation is most rife. Mr. Mackenzie's Bill, however, puts the initiating force in the hands of the village mukkadam, and not fewer than ten of the other principal inhabitants of any village containing a population of not less than three hundred. What if, as will often be the case, there are not ten principal inhabitants in the village who have a sanitary conscience? However, the Bombay Bill can only be looked on as an experiment, and it will be interesting to watch Sir Raymond West's measure in this Presidency and Mr. Mackenzie's in the Central Provinces, each trying to attain the same end on divergent lines. We note that the Chief Commissioner commends the work which the District Boards have done for Education, that he recognizes the increasing usefulness of honorary magistrates in assisting tahsildars of petty magisterial work, and that he relies much on the indigenous faith in mural commemoration of individual munificence as a means for increasing the number of hospitals and dispensaries, or at all events the number of wards and beds contained in them. Mr. Mackenzie's references to the financial aspect of the educational administration of the Central Provinces reads so much like an echo of what we have been told by the Bombay Education Department that we are content to make the barest allusion to it. The fee revenue is growing, local effort is to be relied on more than ever, and secondary and higher education is to be made increasingly independent of State aid. This, it will strike most of us, we have heard before, and nearer home

THE "Bombay Mem Saheb" who was credibly informed that there are five hundred documents filed in the Crawford case, which even the people in Poona have never seen, and that no one can come to a safe conclusion on the merits of that case until he has read them all, was not misled to any great extent. Had the number been a couple of hundred more, it would not have been much of an exaggeration. Of course, all these documents form part of the evidence which it has been the pleasing duty of Mr. Justice Wilson and his two colleagues to hand over to the Government of Bombay for perusal and digestion. The oral evidence will probably be nearly as voluminous, the examination-in-chief, the cross-examination, the re-examination of every witness, including Mr. Crawford himself and Mr. Pense, and all the questions Mr. Inverarity found it necessary to put to the latter day after day, will of course form a subject of profound study for His Excellency Lord Reay and his colleagues, before they venture to tackle the voluminous and exhaustive Report of the Commission, which is said to form a good-sized volume of what may be called the Crawford Library. Sir Raymond West as the Judicial Member of Council will doubtless review the Report and the evidence and documents on which it is based in review from the legal standpoint, while Mr. Richey, who is the Revenue Member, will bring to bear on the matter his special knowledge of the routine of mofussil administration. Whatever opinion these specially qualified members of the Government may arrive at it will doubtless have special weight with their colleagues, but the decision arrived at will be that of the Governor in Council. That decision can scarcely be expected before the end of the present month or perhaps the beginning of March. The report took the three members of the Commission a considerable time to write, and it is a reasonable inference that it will take—with its annexes and appendices—a considerable time to read. If all this material, accumulated at great cost and trouble for the information of the Bombay Government, fails to convince them that the finding of the Commission—whatever that finding may be—is insufficient or erroneous, it is more than possible that Lord Cross and his colleagues in the India Office may in the course of the summer have an opportunity of studying the whole case and deciding from an impartial distance between the conflicting theories put before the Commissioners at Poona by Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity. The responsibility of the final decision will thus be shifted to distant shoulders, which, it is to be devoutly hoped, will be found equal to the burden. The perusal of the Report, with the evidence and the exhibits, will take up a good deal of time in London—more time probably than in Bombay, where the hard words are familiar, and the intricacy of native bankers' books, and the mysteries of Marwarries' ways with borrowers who do not keep accounts are not absolutely unintelligable to men who have set their minds upon the duty of unravelling them. The most sanguine will not anticipate an early disposal of this matter, which has now been the subject of open inquiry since the beginning of last July. If a year sees the final order issued, no one will have any particular right to complain of procrastination. Whether the Act under which so protracted a process is necessary to arrive at the truth or falsehood of charges against an officer of Government is the acme of administrative or judicial machinery is open to doubt. Is a Commission under the famous Act XXXVII of 1850 well adapted for its purpose? The machinery provided is intended to aid the Government in arriving with some reasonable decree of certainty at a sound opinion as to the conduct of any of its officers which may be the subject of complaint. The purpose is to inquire into charges and report the result of the investigation. It is no part of the duty of a Commission to try the accused, still less to pronounce judgment and award punishment. These are judicial functions which are very properly hedged round with all possible precautions against a miscarriage of justice. Whether a court of inquiry should look to anything but the eliciting of facts is at least open to discussion. It would certainly abridge such proceedings as these, which kept the Crawford Commission in Poona for three months, if they were distinctively and avowedly either administrative or judicial, instead of partaking indefinitely and confusedly of both characters: there would be a saving, not only of valuable time, but of ruinous cost and wearying anxiety. As it is, the opinion arrived at by a Commission is in no respect final or binding. It may be set aside, as in the Cambay case, or ignored, as were the conflicting reports of the Baroda Commission. In the former case the Secretary of State, and in the latter the Government of India formed an independent judgment on the evidence. It is in the present case quite uncertain whether the evidence taken at Poona may be held either by the Government of Bombay or by the Secretary of State to warrant conclusions

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. O'BRIEN AND MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Numerous meetings were held yesterday throughout Ireland with the object of expressing indignation at the harsh treatment Mr. O'Brien had experienced at the hands of the authorities since his incarceration.

Mr. Balfour, (Chief Secretary for Ireland) speaking on the subject at a banquet in Dublin on Saturday night, said he had sent doctors to see Mr. O'Brien in jail and report on his condition, and their opinion is that his health is unimpaired.

AN INSPECTOR OF POLICE KILLED IN IRELAND.

An Inspector of Police has been killed by a blow from a heavy stone, which was thrown at him while arresting Father Macfadden at Gweedore under the Crimes Act.

HEAVY DEFICIT OF THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

ROME, FEB. 3.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Signor Magliani (Minister of Finance), presented his Budget, which shows a deficit for the current year of two hundred millions of lire, which it is proposed to meet by using the Pension Fund. The deficit for next year is estimated at ninety millions of lire. Fresh taxation on a large scale is proposed to meet these deficits, which are due to the enormous expenditure on armaments.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, FEB. 4.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and staff arrived here this afternoon. The officers commanding corps, and the heads of departments attended at the Railway station. After partaking of light refreshments at the station, a move was made for General Gillespie's residence, where the Duke and party will stay.

At 6 p.m., His Royal Highness visited the European General Hospital and the barracks.

A parade of the troops in garrison will be held to-morrow morning. In the afternoon, the Commander-in-Chief holds a Levee at the District Staff Offices, and then visits the Native Infantry lines.

The Ducal party leave for Neemuch the same night.

CONGRESS MEETING AT SHOLAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, FEB. 4.

Alli Mahomed Bhimaji, of Bombay, gave a vivid account of the Allahabad Congress on the 30th ultimo at the Union Club, and an excellent lecture, on the 1st instant, in the Jumma Mosque on the same subject before 700 Mussalmans.

A large and influential public meeting was held last evening in Mangalwar Peith, when the Congress Secretary read last year's annual Report. The same was adopted unanimously, with thanks to the Secretaries and the Managing Board for their labours. Mr. Bhimaji then delivered an eloquent lecture in Urdu, explaining the strong position of the National party, and pointing out the weakness of the opposition people. The speaker detailed the benefits to be derived from the British administration, and on relying on official statistics. He showed the necessity of the Indian National Congress, and of the energetic co-operation of all Indian fellow-subjects in the furthering of its aims and objects. He concluded by expressing the great satisfaction of the good work done by the local Congress Committee. At Mr. Bhimaji's suggestion, the meeting established the "Sholapur People's Association." Great enthusiasm prevailed, nearly two thousand people being present. Rao Bahadur Deshmukh, the Vice-President of the District Local Board, presided.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 4.

The *Pioneer* states that Mr. G. R. Irwin, Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, takes short leave, and Mr. Petre acts for him.

THE DELHI-KÁLKA RAILWAY.

It is calculated that if there is no delay in the despatch of the machinery from home, the Delhi-Kalka Railway will be open for traffic in a year.

VISIT OF THE DUC D'ORLEANS TO CEYLON.

The Duc D'Orleans and his mentor, Colonel Parsifal, pay a flying visit to Ceylon before proceeding home. The Duc has left Meerut.

REVIEW OF THE GAEKWAR'S TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 4.

His Highness the Gaekwar's Army was reviewed by General Sir Harry Prendergast K. C. B., V. C., R. E. this morning at half past seven o'clock. General Prendergast, accompanied by Captain Sadler, and His Highness Anundrao Gaekwar, Commander-in-Chief, General Hardie and staff, passed down the lines of the brigades, and he then took up his position at the saluting flag.

The appearance and the marching past of the brigades were most excellent. After the review, General Prendergast expressed his satisfaction in eulogistic terms to His Highness Anundrao Gaekwar and General Hardie.

The latter, in return, thanked General Prendergast for his kind expressions of opinion.

DEPARTURE OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS FOR SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and family left Calcutta to-day for Darjeeling, after witnessing a parade of the local Volunteers. Sir Frederick Roberts proceeds to Sikkim, but his family will remain at Darjeeling until their return here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 4.

H. M. S. Ranger, from Trincomalee, has arrived.

HONGKONG, FEB. 4.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Gwalior (extra), arrived here from Bombay on the 1st inst.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 3-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¾
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoort, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Wednesday morning, 6th February. Cable Punta Kassa Key West is still interrupted. Telegrams for the West Indies and Guyana will be sent over the interrupted section by boats leaving twice a week without extra charge. The Galveston route is now open. Cable Trinidad, Demerara is interrupted. This cuts off the communication with British Guiana.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 3.

10 p.m.	73·6

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

6 a.m.	70·1
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	79·9
4 p.m.	79·8

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Feb. 4.—The barometric changes generally are small and irregular, except in Upper India, where the barometer has fallen rapidly. The pressure is above normal by moderate amounts, except along the foot of the hills from Ludiana to Dhubri, where there is a slight deficiency. The temperature has decreased in Northern India, except in Bengal and the Punjab, and is below the average over the whole of Northern and Central India by amounts averaging four degrees. Cool westerly winds are blowing in the gangetic plains and northerly winds, in Bengal. The air is generally drier, and the weather is fine and settled in all the districts. Dibragar reports the fall of half an inch of rain.

Truth, which is never very well informed on Indian matters, says:—"Only a few months ago several thousand rupees were expended on the erection of a large camp at Ootacamund, the headquarters of the Madras army, for the accommodation of the Commander-in-Chief on his periodical visits. Why Sir Charles Arbuthnot could not stay at an hotel or hire a house for the occasion, as his predecessors have always done, is a matter on which no explanation has been offered. But that is not all. Another camp of exercise has been, or is about to be, established near Bangalore, and I underatand that Sir Charles Arbuthnot proposes to have his new camp moved thither from Ootacamund. If this extravagance is not stopped in time it is likely to absorb the best part of the 4,000 rupees which have been voted by the Government for the new camp. Poor Indian taxpayer!"

A LONDON correspondent, referring to the anticipated meeting between the Marquis of Dufferin and Mr. Gladstone in Rome says:—"It would be interesting to hear the friendly conversation of the ex-Viceroy of India on affairs of Ireland with the statesman who named him for that great place. Lord Dufferin is a Dissentient, but with a diffrence; and it would not be very surpristng if his remarkable career should receive its crown in appointment as the first Viceroy of Ireland who will have to deal with a Ministry and Parliament in Dublin. There is something very unsatisfactory to many of Lord Dufferin's friends in the subsidence of so brilliant a personage into one of the quietest embassies in Europe. But the reasons are obvious and the detention temporary. Within a few years Lord Dufferin will retake his place in the House of Lords, with every prospect of holding high political authority in the State."

THE renewed migration of official camps in various directions that has been going on during ths last fortnight," observes a Kurrachee paper, "is eloquent testimony to the conclusion of the festivities of the late holidays. The Commissioner in Sind, after having spent Christmas on the Indus, has continued his march through the districts on the left bank of the river and is now in the valley of the Eastern Nara, better known as the District of Thar and Parkar. This district contains some of the best shooting in Sind, and it is said that both the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner have had some capital sport: their camp is now moving on in the direction of Umarkot. The Deputy Commissioner of those parts is at present roaming the desert portion of his charge, the climate of which is reported to be extremely healthy in the cold weather—a golden silence akin to that which reigns over it would best describe it in the hot weather."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"Angling from many quarters is going on for the reversion of the extremely well-paid post which Lord Reay must resign this year. The Governorship of Bombay is worth more than £12,000 a year, and is by far the most pleasant Indian office in the gift of the Crown. Nominally the appoinment rests with the Secretary of State, but by invariable practice with the Prime Minister, who will acquaint Lord Cross with his nomination. The usual time for making the appointment would be in May, but Lord Salisbury may find it convenient to make an earlier selection. I know of three candidates, all expectant and all apparently innocent, that Lord Salisbucy will probably regulate his action by considerations affecting the Government in Parliament. Of course, he will choose a fit person, but there is no other prospect of effecting some rearrangement and promotion within the Ministry by an external appointment. In the end it is likely that this appontment will lead to a vacant seat in the House of Commons."

THE first issue of an Annual of Military Stories, by the three well-known war correspondents, Archibald Forbes, George A. Henty, and Charles Williams, will be published at Easter by Messrs. Ward & Lock, in London, under the title "Camps and Quarters." All the tales will be true, or at least founded on fact, but in some cases the names of characters have been changed for obvious reasons. The cost for about 120 large 8vo pages will be only one shilling.

LORD CROSS was summoned to Osborne on Thursday, January 17, for a private conference with the Queen and the Empress Frederick concerning the disposal of that part of the Emperor Frederick's fortune which he left to trustees (Her Majesty, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha) for the benefit of his widow and younger children, with a special direction that it was to be invested in British securities. The late Emperor's fortune was wholly derived from his father, Kaiser William, and he left a large sum to the Empress absolutely, out of which Her Imperial Majesty has expended about £40,000 in the purchase of a residence and estate at Kronberg in the Taunus.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 18.

WE are in the thick of the new County Council elections, and more interest is being taken in the contests than seemed at one time likely. Still, so far as London is concerned, there has been nothing like the excitement which a Parliamentary fight occasions, and in the West End of the town at all events nobody passing along the streets would have been aware that anything unusual was happening. The partial introduction of party has deprived the ratepayers of one or two good men, and it is rather hard that the individual who with the aid of the press may almost be said to have caused the death of the Metropolitan Board of Works has been defeated. I refer to Mr. Mark Judge, who is well-known for his exertions in trying to get the museums and picture galleries thrown open to the public on Sundays. But Mr. Judge is not a good advocate of a cause, for he is impetuous, and apparently without much control over his feelings. The recent "scenes" in spring gardens in which he played the most conspicuous part probably contributed to his defeat more than the fact that he is a Liberal in a strongly Conservative district. General regret is expressed at the defeat of Sir Thomas Farrer, the great authority on economical questions, and Mr. A. Dobbs, the enemy of the Metropolitan Water Companies; but as the majority of the council, so far as can be judged at present, is composed of men, and I may say of women—for Miss Cobden and the Dowager Lady Sandhurst are both among the successful candidates—in sympathy with the views of those two gentlemen, it is possible that they may be elected as Aldermen. The return of Sir John Lubbock and Lord Rosebery, the independent candidates in the city, in spite of the opposition they met with from a section of the Conservatives, is a proof that eminent abilities are rated higher than mere party badges in the heart of London. The best men of both parties supported Lord Rosebery and Sir John Lubbock, and it is satisfactory to find that their majority is so large. Another notable man, Mr. Augustus Harris, of Drury Lane Theatre, came forward on non-political grounds in the Strand and heads the poll by a large majority. But perhaps the most significant feature of the election is the return of the Socialist John Burns at the head of the poll for Battersea. Whatever else may be said about it, the new London Parliament will not be so common-place as the Metropolitan Board of Works, which was no more than a huge vestry. Mere vestrydom has ceased to exist, and one of the most gratifying things in connection with the contests decided yesterday is defeat of almost every member of the "old gang." I hear from one who was present that at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board held an hour or two ago something approaching to consternation was manifested at the general result of the voting and some bitter things were said about the Press. This is a tribute to the power and honesty of the Fourth Estate.

Everybody except those narrow-minded persons who think that country gentlemen have by right no place in the scheme of existence is glad to see that in the country elections the squirearchy is holding its own fairly well, and that the members of the old courts of Quarter Sessions will be well represented on the new boards. The Right Hon. Edward Heneage, M.P., one of Lord Hartington's principal followers, stood for the district in Lincolnshire where his estate is situated, and was beaten by a local draper and grocer! This is indicative of what has taken place in several parts of the country, but, on the whole, as I had mentioned, many of the most useful of the country magistrates have been returned in a considerable number of cases without opposition, while the services of others will doubtless be secured when the aldermen come to be appointed. The absence of M. P.'s from the list of candidates is rather noteworthy. In the Metropolis, according to Lord Rosebery, out of 280 nominees only seven were members of Parliament. The returns received show that at least three of these have been elected. It would have been inconvenient if there had happened to be no representative of the County Council in the House of Commons to answer question as Lord Magheramorne and after him Mr. Egerton did about the Metropolitan Board.

With regard to purely party politics the public have been reminded this morning that we are almost within a month of the reopening of Parliament. It is officially notified in the papers that Her Majesty's faithful Lords and Commons will reassemble for business on Thursday, the 21st of February. The coming Session promises to be of a humdrum character, and it is perhaps as well that the Government have no measure on the stocks equal in importance to the Local Government Bill of last year, for it is very desirable in the interests of the Empire that the serious question of naval defence should be discussed in a deliberate manner not hurried over or pushed aside, as too often has been the case in the past. At the present moment the eyes of the nation, to use a well-worn metaphor, are turned to Govan. No by-election for some time past has excited anything like the amount of attention that has been paid to the one to be decided to-day; and if Sir John Pender wins by the majority his friends speak of, there is no honour in the sift of Lord Salisbury that could be refused to the aspiring Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company. Until Sir John Pender entered the field, the Liberals were very sure of winning, but since then they have been less confident, though still hopeful, of wresting the seat from their opponents. It will be a serious misfortune for the Government if Mr. Wilson is returned, and that is why the official Conservatives have battled so earnestly for Sir John Pender.

The Special Commission has provided the public with a good many topics of conversation this week, but nothing has been more talked about than the expectation held out by the Attorney-General what he may be able to deal with the letters next week. It will be observed that Sir Richard Webster's language was very guarded, and in some quarters a good deal of incredulity is manifested. The feeling of the public on the subject of the dilly-dallying of the *Times* was very fairly expressed in the remarkably outspoken article that appeared in the *Standard* on the day of the resumption of the inquiry. "How much longer," asks that journal, "will this tribunal have to sit if it continues to pursue its investigations on the same lines as hitherto." Mrs. Parnell, it appears, has stated that when the inquiry finishes her son will in a pecuniary sense be a ruined man; but if he should emerge from the investigations triumphant, the Irish leader will, no doubt, be fully indemnified by his sympathisers. His absence from court this week, which has been commented upon, is due to indisposition. It was rumoured that Mr. William O'Brien did not intend to put in an appearance to answer the charge of contempt. But he did attend. The Honourable George Brodrick, almost more than any man living, realizes the celebrated description once applied to Mr. Horseman; and even among his intimates there is a great deal of concealed merriment at the unenviable figure he has cut this week. I happened to see him in the street upon his return from his enforced visit to the Law Courts, and it struck me that the Warden of Merton was a sadder if not a wiser man. When this clever University dignitary next addresses a political meeting of under-graduates he will doubtless abstain from making any jokes that need to be verified by affidavit. The evidence of the Invincible Delaney, now undergoing imprisonment for life for participating in the Phœnix Park assassinations, created a great sensation in court, and would probably have been employed with some advantage on behalf of the Government candidate in a pending election but for the wholesome dread of committal for contempt of court.

If Mr. Henry Chaplin's persevering attempts to pose as a financial authority excite surprise at Newmarket and amusement in the City, the right hon. gentleman may at any rate claim that in a large measure owing to his industry much more attention is now being paid to the currency problem than formerly was the case. The *Times* has again opened its columns both to the monometallists and the bi-metallists, but still resolutely refuses to give any editorial sanction to those who are dissatisfied with the single gold standard. But the discussion is practically confined to experts, and almost the only statesmen of the first rank who appears to be much concerned in the matter is Mr. Arthur Balfour, who necessarily cannot devote much of his time to it. At the "psychological moment" possibly some one will come forward who can make bi-metallism popular, but hitherto no public speaker has succeeded in making it attractive to the multitude. The advocates of bi-metallism, who complain of the apathy of Government, seem to overlook the important fact that the motive power of Governmental activity, in other words, electoral pressure, scarcely exists in the movement, of which, for the time being, Mr. Chaplin is apparently the recognised Parliamentary leader. I would advise your readers who are interested in the question to look out for an article on "Gold, Silver, and Bi-metallism," which, I understand, will appear in the *Westminster Review* next month. The writer, Mr. J. Barr Robertson, who was formerly connected with the trade of the Further East, has given years to this particular study, and it may be remembered that he was one of the gentlemen selected to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver. He may be described as "a bi-metallist with a difference," for he traverses the theory that the reduction of prices is connected with the fall in the gold value of silver. The portion of his article, which will perhaps prove of most interest to people in India, is that in which he attempts to disprove the argument that poor India is largely answerable for the present condition of Mr. Chaplin's friend, the English farmer and the owners of real property in these isles. The views put forward by Mr. Robertson may be wrong; but they will, we may be sure, be entitled to serious condition, which is more than can be said for some of the contributions to the great currency controversy.

More than a week ago I was told that a change in the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette* would not be long in following the change in the form of that widely-known journal—a change, by the way, that nobody likes. As a similar rumour has more than once been in circulation, I did not attach much importance to the information that reached me, although it was confirmed a day or two after by a weekly paper. Subsequently it was reported in journalistic circles that it was some prominent member of the staff and not the chief himself who was leaving. One or two circumstances have occurred, which seemed to show that certain changes were in the wind, and now the *Star* plainly says that Mr. Stead is actually going. If we are to believe Mr. T. P. O'Connor's modest and moderate journal, Mr. Stead has quarrelled with his proprietor, Mr. Yates Thompson, regarding Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Thompson, we are told, requested the dismissal of a contributor who had written warmly on the subject of the former member for Chelsea:—"Mr. Stead refused point-blank and declared that Mr. Thompson should pass over his dead body before he would consent, whereupon Mr. Thompson replied that he had no desire to pass over Mr. Stead's dead body, but it would be just as well if their connection ceased." The affairs of the rival, *St. James's Gazette*, are also just now attracting a certain amount of public attention. Mr. Greenwood in his letter to a north country paper leaves the precise motives of his resignation doubtful, but the paper itself, as you will perceive, emphatically denies that it has been bought in the interest of Prince Bismarck. But for the fact that the new proprietor is a German, no one would have given the slightest credence to the report, and even now I cannot find that any unprejudiced person is ready, in the absence of further evidence, to doubt the indignant denials published by the English gentleman who succeeded to the editorial chair upon the retirement of Mr. Greenwood. The German Chancellor, as he himself has admitted, recognises the value of having even a section of the English press on his side, but it is difficult for an ordinary reader to see what particular support he receives from the *St. James's Gazette* that is not accorded by other English journals, and it is not paying Prince Bismarck an extravagant compliment to suppose that if he wanted to secretly influence the policy of one of our papers he would employ as his agent a countryman of his own. If it should be true that Mr. Stead is leaving the journal with which his personality has been so prominently identified since the days of Mr. John Morley it will be curious to see whether he sinks into comparative obscurity as some other ex-London editors, whom I need not further particularize, have done. Some of those who most admire his energy and would not for a moment think of throwing doubts upon his sincerity express a hope that if he does reappear as the conductor of another paper, his activity will be displayed in fresh channels. Is the remarkable announcement that appeared a few days ago about Colonel Hughes-Hallett, M.P., a sign of repentance? Cynics are asking whether it will be followed with apologies to Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Langworthy, and Miss Wiedemann's friend, Mr. Walpole? Political and journalistic circles have also been excited this week by the announcement that the *Manchester Examiner*, which has hitherto supported Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, is about to pass into the hands of the Liberal Unionists having been acquired on behalf of Lord Hartington. Through no fault of its able editor, Mr. "Verax" Dunckley, the *Examiner*, has of late years ceased to exercise the immense influence it once exercised in the North of England; its rival, the *Guardian*, under the editorship of Mr. C. P. Scott, is now in point of enterprise and vigour the leading paper out of London. By the way, Mr. Scott is anxious to get into Parliament for the north-east division of Manchester, the constituency at present is represented by Lord Reay's predecessor in the Governorship of Bombay. Mr. Scott came within measurable distance of defeating Sir James Fergusson at the last election, and he is hopeful of carrying the seat at the next election. Since the above was written the *Star* has come out with a confession that it was all wrong with regard to the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Lord Harris having superfluously contradicted the report that he had been selected at this early period to succeed the present Governor of Bombay, *Truth* suggests that the Earl of Coventry is the coming man. In politics nothing is impossible, but it would be an odd thing to offer the Governorship of Bombay as compensation for the abolition of the Mastership of the Buckhounds. The monthly pay of a Presidency Governor is almost as much as the Master of the Buckhounds receives for his whole year's services. Other officials now drawing £1,500 a year would doubtless like to be similarly "compensated."

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The case of Mr. F. Clifford is not quite unknown to many of your readers. One Dhania Keshaw, in the service of a toddy-seller at Mora, in Olpad Taluka, Surat, was unlawfully detained in custody for 24 hours, and the complaint was first heard by Mr. Moore, who dismissed the case. The case then came on before the High Court, who in the exercise of its revisional powers ordered the magistrate to inquire further into the case. At this stage the case was heard by Mr. Robertson, who convicted Mr. Clifford under section 342 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay the heavy fine of four annas. People are already oppressed with Abkari *zulum*, and here is a fresh encouragement to the authorities from a tribunal of justice. I do not understand what nice considerations induced Mr. Robertson to fix the fine precisely at four annas and not four pies. If the case was a very weak one, and if there was no sufficient evidence, Mr. Clifford should have been acquitted and then the public would have no occasion to complain, as at present.—Yours, &c.,

M. L. N.

A "BEAUTY SHOW" is to be held in London during the forthcoming season, under the auspices of Messrs. Pears. Important money prizes will be offered for competition, which will be open to all comers whether they wash with Pear's soap or not.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE NEW ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

H. E. LORD REAY formally opened the New Elphinstone College situated in Rampart Row, yesterday afternoon. The building, which was described at length in these columns some month's since, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and forms three sides of a rectangle. Having been originally designed for the purposes of a printing office, it does not pretend to be much in the way of ornamentation, but it is a substantial and even imposing, structure, in no way detracting from the others in the vicinity. The building is divided into two main wings, the east wing, which fronts the road, being 256 feet long, while that which faces the sea is 177 feet in length. The building has three flats with a tower as the central feature. In front of the east wing there is an open arcade 12 feet wide, for the public, and an open verandah is provided in the inner quadrangle, affording protection from sun and rain to those requiring to pass from one side to another. In the centre of the building, at the main entrance, is the staircase, seven feet wide, while there are some half dozen smaller staircases in other parts of the building. The structure is faced with Coorla stone, and while the entire work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Murzban, it is but right to add that the second floor was built from the design of Mr. Adams, Executive Architectural Engineer. In the east wing is the college, where there is ample accommodation. One of the large rooms on the ground-floor is taken up by the laboratory, while in another is the gymnasium. On the first floor is a room for the use of girl-students and another for the Sanscrit Shastris. The library and the principal's private room take up a portion of the second floor, while in the tower is the principal's residence. Then another hall is specially reserved for the purpose of holding social intercourse between teachers and students.

It is easy to see what advantages have accrued through the removal of the College from Mahaluxmi to the Fort. Not only is it in a healthy central locality, where the students have a purer breeze than that which they enjoyed at the old place, but they are nearer the centres of intellectual activity, and in close proximity to the University Library. But then it has its disadvantages too. Their close proximity to the street with all its noise and bustle, the rattling of carriages, and the tinkling of the tram-car bells cannot be termed by any means conducive to study. It is a question also if the acoustics of the class rooms are perfect. Certainly they are too large for the students who are wont to assemble in them, and any one can understand how difficult it is to hear a speaker distinctly in a large hall when it is nearly empty. Another defect to which attention was drawn in these columns in the month of June last was the want of residential accommodation for students from a distance. It was, no doubt, very awkward for them on being transferred from Mahaluxmi to be forced to find accommodation to dwell in, and it was not much satisfaction for them to be told that residences would be provided for them in course of time. That, however, seems as far off as ever. Then what have they in the way of recreation grounds. The *maidan* to the front and back may be of use to them after college hours, but it cannot be compared with the grounds they had at Mahaluxmi.

At the opening ceremony there was a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Peterson, Principal of the College, presided and called upon H. E. Lord Reay to declare the College open. Lord Reay in an able speech, which will be published in full in to-morrow's issue, made an announcement that although they had not yet got residential quarters for their students, he might tell them that the documents finally settling this matter—what were called the plans and estimate relating to those buildings—were signed last Saturday. His Excellency also said that the Government of which he was a member would do in the future what it had done in the past in regard to higher education. He could assure them that Government fully understood and accepted the responsibility which rested upon it in regard to keeping the higher education of the country at a high standard. The Hon. Pherozshah Mehta proposed, and the Hon. K. T. Telang seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Reay for performing the ceremony of declaring the new Elphinstone College open and the proceedings terminated.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

"ATLAS" says:—"It is understood that Lord Harris will succeed Lord Reay." *Truth* on the other hand declares there is not the slightest foundation for the report. As a matter of fact, Lord Reay's term will not expire till the spring of next year, so that no appointment will be made for the next nine or ten months. *Truth* has reason to believe, however, that this coveted berth will be offered to Lord Coventry, to console him for the impending abolition of the Queen's Staghounds, a reform which, of course, will deprive him of his present office as master with its salary of £1,500 a year and all the Ascot patronage. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"Angling from many quarters is going on for the reversion of the extremely well-paid post which Lord Reay must resign this year. The Governorship of Bombay is worth more than £12,000 a year, and is by far the most pleasant Indian office in the gift of the Crown. Nominally the appointment rests with the Secretary of State, but by invariable practice with the Prime Minister, who will acquaint Lord Cross with his nomination. The usual time for making the appointment would be in May, but Lord Salisbury may find it convenient to make an earlier selection. I know of three candidates, all expectant, and all apparently innocent that Lord Salisbury will probably regulate his action by considerations affecting the Goverment in Parliament. Of course, he will choose a fit person, but there is no other prospect of effecting some rearrangement and promotion within the Ministry by an external appointment. In the end it is likely that this appointment will lead to a vacant seat in the House of Commons."

THE EX-VICEROY.

Lord Dufferin presided on Jan. 15 at the first meeting this season of the British Archæological Society at Rome. The inaugural address was delivered in English by an honourable Deputy, who is a well-known man of letters, Signor Ruggiero Bonghi, who is a declared admirer of England and things English. The subject of discourse was the plan originated by the speaker and Professor Guido Baccelli, for preserving from further desecration the most important ruins remaining of Ancient Rome, and connecting them by a series of public walks and gardens. Lord Dufferin cordially thanked Signor Bonghi, in the name of all present, for his most interesting discourse, observing that the speaker had truly said the ruins of Ancient Rome belonged not only to Italy but to the civilised world. His Excellency was very warmly received.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, with her daughters, the Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood, arrived, in London on Jan. 15 from Paris, and will remain in town for some time, while the repairs and re-decoration of the British Embassy at Rome are being carried out. Lady Dufferin will for a few days be the guest of Lady Hermione Graham, at 40 Park Lane, before taking up her residence at 5 Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square. Lord Dufferin remained at Rome, when the mail left, in the discharge of his official duties.

THE *Daily News* was requested to state that the dinner to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at the National Liberal Club on Monday, January 21, was not given by the political committee, but by a number of private members of all phases of political opinions represented in the Club, who wish to testify their esteem for the guest of the evening and for his noble work in India. So many members signified their intention of being present and of taking guests (without any restrictions as to political opinions) that it had been found necessary to appropriate the large dining-room of the Club (for the first time) to the purposes of the banquet. The speakers on the occasion were to include the Marquis of Ripon, Sir William Hunter, K.C.S.I., Earl Compton, Dr. Hunter, M.P., Mr. Frederic Harrison, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

It was proposed by Col. Merewether that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Corporation sanction the payment of Rs. 90,000 from the Municipal Building Fund, to meet the payment to Government for the site of the new Municipal Office at Bori Bunder; that sanction be given to the sale of so much of the Building Fund securities, which, together with available balances deposited to the credit of the fund, will be sufficient to realise Rs. 90,000.

In seconding the motion, Dr. Cowasji hoped the Municipal building would soon rise on the site which had been selected for it.

The motion was carried.

FILLING IN AN EXCAVATION.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, the Corporation sanctioned, as a special case, the payment of Rs. 3,272-7-6 to meet the proportionate cost of filling in with material excavated from drainage works the portion of a tank at the Victoria Gardens, which was sold to the Rev. E. W. Clutterbuck as the site for a chapel.

A COMPLAINT.

The next item in the agenda paper was a letter to the Corporation from Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, referring to a letter written by him to the *Bombay Gazette*, complaining of the drainage operations in Dhobi Talao district, and stating that in case any accident was done thereby to him or his family, he would take such steps as he might be legally advised against the members of the Corporation severally and jointly.

The Corporation adopted the recommendation of the Standing Committee to inform the applicant that any complaint which he may wish to lodge on the subject should be made to the Corporation or to the Municipal Commissioner direct, and not by way of reference to a letter in a newspaper.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1888 was submitted to the Corporation. We hold it over for a day.

Col. Merewether moved and Dr. DeSouza seconded the adoption of the report.

Dr. Cowasji said the report was a very interesting document, in which Dr. Weir had entered at great length into the question of the extraordinary importation of cholera during the quarter under report. It appeared from it that it was the duty of the Health Officer to the Port of Bombay, or such other officers as were appointed to look after the health of the port, to have enquired into the sanitary condition of the s. s. Bhownagar, which brought in here a large number of men who were infected with cholera before allowing them to land and go to reside in some of the most thickly populated quarters of the town. The health department had exercised praiseworthy vigilance and care in preventing the disease from spreading.

Col. Merewether said Dr. Cowasji was in error in supposing that the passengers had been landed through an oversight on the part of any of the port officers, because coasting vessels of the size of the s. s. Bhownagar did not require a pilot and consequently no report was made as to the condition of the vessel.

The proposition was then unanimously agreed to.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

Dr. Cowasji, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved:—

"That the President be requested to communicate with Government in order to ascertain the views of H. E. the Governor in Council as to whether it is necessary, in the interests of public safety, that the police force of this city should be augmented, and that in the event of Government being of opinion that such increase is essential, the Corporation will be prepared to bear their share of the enhanced cost."

The mover explained that he did not bring forward his motion simply in consequence of the numerous cases of house-breaking and murder which had occurred in the town, but from a conviction that the police force was not at all in proportion to the growing requirements of the city, and that the lives and properties of the citizens were not, therefore, adequately protected. Comparing the strength of the Bombay police with that of Calcutta and Madras, he found that while in Bombay we had one policeman to every 525 men, in Madras the proportion was 1 in 414, and in Calcutta 1 in 223. Bombay was a great seaport and commercial city which had wonderfully expanded within the last few years, and it was high time that Government should take adequate means for the protection of its inhabitants.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Vandrawandas Parshotamdas.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban said that the proposal of Dr. Cowasji, if carried out, would involve an extra expenditure, and therefore it should have been brought forward before the budget was passed. He, however, mainly objected to the proposition on another ground, and that was that it would be like putting the cart before the horse, because in his opinion the initiative in the matter ought to proceed from the Government and not from the Corporation. It was for the Government to say whether there was any necessity for increasing the police force or not.

Col. Merewether entirely agreed with Mr. Murzban in thinking that Dr. Cowasjee's proposition was unnecessary.

Mr. Duxbury was also of opinion that the initiative in the matter should be taken by Government. He deprecated any proposal emanating from the Corporation which would mean an expenditure of more money by them an account of the police.

Mr. Kapadia thought it was perfectly a proper thing on the part of the Corporation to go to Government and say the police force should be increased. A great many burglaries and murders had lately been committed, which showed the necessity for increasing the strength of the police.

Dr. Cowasji said that as guardians of the public safety and as representatives of the city the Corporation was the proper body to take the initiative. They found that the police, with its existing force, was not able to cope with the criminal classes as well as one might desire.

On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 8—27 to 9.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR MARTIN.

The following letter from Major Martin to the Secretary was read:—

Dear Sir,—As I shortly proceed to England on furlough, and from now till then shall be unable to attend to my duties as a member of the Corporation, and, furthermore, as it is necessary that whoever is appointed in my stead should have some idea during the next few weeks as to who are the best men to elect on the Standing Committee and such like, I have sent in my resignation to the Government. If I may, without presuming, throw out a suggestion, I think it might be as well if the Corporation appointed a member, *who will really work and attend* in my place on those two important committees, the "Fire" Brigade and Improvement of streets as otherwise they may have a difficulty about a quorum.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) GERALD MARTIN.

M. Kabraji proposed that the letter be recorded with an expression of the Corporation's high sense of the services of Major Martin and the loss sustained by the Corporation by his resignation. Mr. Kabraji specially referred to Major Martin's services in connection with the Municipal Bill, observing that they were of the utmost value to the city.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition, saying that he cordially agreed with all that Mr. Kabraji had said about Major Martin's services.

The proposition was

works with the exception of item No. 14, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,93,458, to the debit of Loan and Revenue respectively, subject to the sanction of the Government of India to the raising of such loan. As the matter has since been referred to Sir John Fowler for opinion, it was resolved, on the motion of Col. Merewether, to postpone the consideration of the subject pending the receipt of Sir John Fowler's report.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

A copy of the synopsis of the Municipal Act prepared by Mr. Barrow for the use of the members was formally forwarded to the Corporation.

Col. Merewether moved, and Mr. Javerilal seconded, the document be recorded and Mr. Barrow be thanked for his labours.

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

PERIOD OF THE REPAYMENT OF LOANS.

There was a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Aitkins, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, in reply to the memorial of the Corporation, appealing against the orders of the Government of India limiting to forty years the period within which the two loans of Rs. 17,00,000 and Rs. 30,00,000 raised by that body in the open market, as well as any other loans which it might be necessary to raise in future for the Tansa Water Scheme should be repaid. We take the following extract from the reply of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the memorial of the Corporation :—

The orders of the Government of India directed that the annual payments to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of these loans should be calculated on the basis of their repayment in forty years. In other words, the condition was prescribed that at the end of forty years the Corporation should be in possession of funds from the investment of which the interest on the loans be met until their maturity. There was no intention of interfering with the contract between the Corporation and the public. On reconsideration, however, the Government of India has decided to withdraw the condition imposed in the letter from this Department, No. 3978, dated the 21st July 1888, so far as it relates to the repayment of these two loans, and to permit the payments to the Sinking Fund in their case only to be calculated on the basis of a sixty years' term. I am to request that the Municipal Corporation may be informed accordingly, and also that their memorial has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The letter was recorded.

INSANITARY LOCALITIES.

A letter from Dr. Weir, Health Officer, to the Municipal Commissioner was submitted to the Corporation, informing him of a severe outbreak of cholera in Ghorupdeo and in Borebhat, where a previous outbreak occurred in the last year, the condition of drainage of Borebhat being imperfect, open sewers leading to cesspools. It was suggestive, Dr. Weir added, that there should now occur, as occurred in the past year, a number of cases of cholera in these two localities.

Col. Merewether proposed that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Waters, in seconding the proposition, said he had gone over the places mentioned in the letter, and found that, in the sanitary sense, they were as bad as they could possibly be, and, therefore, it was not a matter for surprise that cholera should break out there.

Dr. Blaney said that the letter should have contained some practical proposals for remedying the evil to which it called attention.

Mr. Kabraji agreed with Dr. Blaney, and said that the evil in Borebhat lane was a most crying one, and its sanitary condition most frightful. He concluded by proposing a rider that the Commissioner be requested to report immediately on any remedy which he might suggest in the matter.

Col. Merewether said he saw no reason to object to the rider. He believed Dr. Waters had inspected Ghorupdeo at the request of Mr. Charles and Dr. Weir with the view of making a proposal to the Corporation for the drainage of that locality. But he thought the proposal was put off on a motion of Dr. Blaney until a complete scheme of drainage for the remainder of the island had been put forward.

Dr. Blaney said the matter before them was the Health Officer's letter, and his remarks were made with reference to that letter.

Col. Merewether's proposition along with the rider was carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND WAR.

GENERAL Boulanger has explained to the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* why those who pretend that his advent to power would lead to foreign war are completely wrong. He said—:

"I defy any one to quote a single word uttered by me, or to point to any act, which could justify the assertion that I desire war. On the contrary, all I have ever said or done can but have shown my ardent desire for the peace, prosperity, and grandeur of my country. However strong, however prepared a nation may be, war is a game in which chance plays so great a part that only a fool or a madman would seek it. I pretend to be neither the one nor the other, but a French citizen, desiring above all things the good of his fellow-countrymen. To say I may be tempted, if I come to power, to make war with the object of strengthening my authority, is to talk utter nonsense. In the first place, I am not a wretch capable of plunging my country into war to satisfy a personal ambition; and, in the second place, if I were capable of such wickedness, I could not accomplish it. The France of the present day is thoroughly pacific, and it would be impossible for any one, no matter whom to make her go to war if she did not approve of it. What the nation desires (which I strove to attain when I was Minister of War) is to make France pacifically strong. For to be a formidable adversary, especially in the present state of European armaments, is the surest means to avoid war." Discussing what would happen if France were to disarm, General Boulanger said that she might no doubt be raised to a condition of unparalleled momentary material prosperity and riches; but "humiliated and teased by better-armed Powers, she would sooner or later lose patience, and reply to the slights which would be heaped on her by rushing headlong into war when least prepared for it. It is needless to predict the issue of a contest under such conditions." He added:—"If, then, I desire to see France strong, it is not because I wish for war, but because I desire to ensure her prosperity and grandeur by pacific means, which, were she weak from a military and naval point of view, would be powerless to obtain for her rank among nations. I can assure you I am well informed as to the opinion of foreign Governments with regard to myself, and if I succeeded in attaining power, 'Boulanger' will not mean war, but peace." The conversation then turned upon the election campaign in Paris. The General was more confident than ever of success.

M. ROCHEFORT AND M. LISSAGARAY FIGHT.

A DETERMINED duel was fought in Paris on the 13th ult. at three o'clock, between M. Henri Rochefort and M. Lissagaray, the editor of the Communist paper *La Bataille*, which has recently been resuscitated. M. Lissagaray received a severe thrust in the left groin from M. Rochefort's rapier, and the editor of the *Intransigant* escaped with a scratch in the shoulder. The duel took place in the grounds of Count Dillon's house at Neuilly—that is to say, on the same spot where General Boulanger crossed swords with M. Floquet in Ju'y last. The cause of the meeting was a violent article in *La Batialle*, in which M. Lissagaray accused M. Rochefort of being a renegade, who was now supporting Boulanger and Cæsarism. The combatants attacked one another furiously, and the affair was soon over. The same evening M. Lissagaray wrote in his paper:—"M. Rochefort sent me his seconds to-day to prove that he has pluck enough for a duel, which is at everybody's disposition. So much for our little outing of this afternoon; but if M. Rochefort thinks that he can settle our differences in this manner he makes an egregious mistake. There can be no truce between a Republican and a Cæsarian. Each of us has a newspaper, and the best of all arms the pen. The battle will accordingly never cease."

THE *Evangelisch-Lutherisches Mission-Blatt* asks the question, "Can one live to be old in India?" and answers it strongly in the affirmative for those who live temperately and regularly, and gives notable examples in proof of its statements. The old Dano-Halle Missionary Kohlhoff laboured in India for 53 years, his son 57, and his grandson 60 years! C. F. Schwarz worked for 47 years in India, Senior Schwarz 44 years, and Kremmer 47 years. In the year 1819 Mrs. Baker of Kottajam established the Kottajam Girls' School, and worked it for sixty-nine years. Mr. Rice of the L. M. S. lived to celebrate the fiftieth year of his work in India, and Bishop Caldwell completed half a century of work at Tinnevelly on February 9th last. Tinnevelly is one of the hottest parts of India, and is generally described as having three months of the year for hot weather and the other nine months still hotter. The late editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, says that paper, accomplished forty years of hard literary and other work in Bombay.

THE ADDRESS TO THE NEW SHERIFF

MR. J. U. YAJNIK'S reply to the address presented to him by the Gujarat Club and the leading citizens of Ahmedabad is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Need I say how sincerely thankful I am to you, one and all, for your congratulatory address, sent through our friends, Messrs. Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, on my nomination to the Bombay shrievalty? The kind sentiments to which you have given expression in it I attribute more to your friendliness, good-will, and sympathy than to any merits of my own. I am one of yourselves. Many of you I claim to be my old and familiar friends and well-wishers, among whom I have had the pleasure of spending a good part of my early life, and to whom I was often indebted for kind advice and encouragement. To me personally nothing, I assure you, is more gratifying than to be the recipient of this mark of sympathy from those who represent, I am glad to say, the wealth, intellect, and enterprise in the capital of Gujarat. To your activities in various directions I ascribe the present position of Ahmedabad. The Nagar Seth family has, as we all know, invariably taken a leading part in everything that concerns the welfare of the city. To the late Rao Bahadur Magonbhai Karamchand, who is so worthily represented by Shett Sarabhai Magonbhai, and to Shetani Hurkuverbai we are indebted for the foundation of the first girls' schools which laid the seed of female education in Ahmedabad. In the late Rao Bahadur Sardar Bholanatte Sarabhai we had a friend who laboured with zeal to the end of his life to promote the social and moral well-being of our community. I need scarcely refer to the work of your venerable president, Rao Bahadur Runchhodlal Chotalal, C.I.E., I am stating but the simple truth when I say that in Rao Bahadur Runchhodlal Ahmedabad has a citizen of whom she has every reason to be proud. An old proverb among us says that the property of Ahmedabad hangs on three threads—gold, silk, and cotton. Gold and silver thread industries, in spite of keen competition, hold their own in our city. They still retain the predominance in the markets of Northern and Central India, judging from the large quantities supplied by Ahmedabad for manufacture into brocades, whilst the cotton industry in the city owns its parentage to the enterprise, tact, and foresight of Mr. Runchhodlal. But whether we look to him as the founder of the first cotton-mill in Ahmedabad, as the most successful millowner in Gujarat, as the zealous and indefatigable president of the Municipality, who has had to fight many a battle in the cause of sanitation and health of the city, as the founder of the first charitable dispensary for female medical aid in the city, as the president of the committee to whose efforts we owe the existence and maintenance of the Gujarat College, or as the leader of social and religious movements, we find that Rao Bahadur Runchhodlal has achieved remarkable success. He has shown to us what singleness of purpose and sober earnestness and perseverance combined with tact and judgment can, on the part of a citizen, do to merit the gratitude of his city. It is through the help of such public-spirited men among us that people in our cities and towns, which are centres of trade and industry, have learnt and are learning to value the advantages of co-operation. At no period in the history of this Presidency (might I say of India?) has this principle of co-operation for public objects and to promote public good been carried more thoroughly into practical life than within the last twenty-five years? The results of its operation are, it is true, more observable in the industrial and social life of Bombay than perhaps in any other city in India. But there is evidence enough to show that it is working out its results, with more or less activity, all over the country. Ahmedabad is the second city in the Bombay Presidency which has carried out this principle of co-operation in the formation of joint stock companies with success. To this fact is due the existence of the cotton industry on its present strength in the city, and the employment of a large number of labouring hands. The existence, again, of so many associations and societies in the country—some for political purposes and others for social improvement and with philanthropic or religious objects—attests also the extent to which this principle is worked out. The thrifty and intelligent classes, who appreciate its advantages, seemed to have already reaped, to some extent, its benefits. There is, for instance, scarcely an object of greater attraction to man than the possession of property. Now, what do we find to be the case in regard to property in Ahmedabad? Time was when, I know, property in the city was owned by individuals whose names might be counted on one's fingers' ends. But things have changed vastly in the course of last twenty-five years, and now I see that property has passed to the hands of numerous small holders. This phenomenon is not confined to Ahmedabad. It is seen in Bombay. It is seen in every large city in India. The thrifty and the active classes are gaining over the old aristocratic families whose decay and fall even the well-intentioned and well-directed efforts of a benign Government are found unable to arrest. And what is true of property is also true of influence and power, which are slowly but steadily being transferred to the increasing number of intelligent class in the country. I must say that Ahmedabad has, in spite of many difficulties, worked out local self-government in a way which does its citizens much credit. I trust other cities in Gujarat and elsewhere will follow your example, and show that it is possible for self-governing institutions to thrive in the soil of India. That means, I admit, many sacrifices—a sinking of many private differences into the common good. But it is for us to show that we are capable of making such sacrifices and exercising self-control in the management of local affairs. I thank you once more for your very kind address.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE JAN. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C H C Bickerton, B	Capt D W Hickman, BSC
Mr A Grant, B	Surg-Maj E R Johnson, B
Mr A Greenless, B	Col L B Bance, MSC
Mr C R Marriot, B	Mr M McMillan, Bo
Lt-Col C Cunningham, BRE	Maj-Gen C T Haig, Bo RE
	Capt L L Fenton, Bo SC
Capt G F Gambier, BSC	Surg-Maj W G H Henderson, Bo
Capt H A Ravenshaw, BSC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G M Drury, B, 18 mo	Lieut A B Prichard, BSC, 6 mo
Mr R C Laughlin, B, 6 mo	
Mr A J Hammond, B, 18 mo	Surg-Maj F A Smyth, B 6 mo
Mr J Owens, B, 3 mo	Col J A Richmond, MSC, 30 days
Col C A E S Carter, B, Inf, 6 mo	Capt H R D Thomas, Bo, SC, 3 mo
Capt J Haughton, BSC, 6 mo	Lieut C A E S Montgomery, Bo SC, 6 mo
Mr A Dalzell, Bo, 6 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W Hoey, B	Lt W E A Blakeney, BSC
Mr E W E Foster, B	Surg-Maj D Wilkie, B
Mr R C Brown, B	Mr C C Johnson, M
Mr F D Fowler, B	Col J A Richmond, MCS
Mr P Hay, B	Lt-Col W Miller, M Inf
Lt-Col D H Robertson, BSC	Capt E E Kenny, MSC
	Assist-Surg F L Chalke, M
Lt-Col B E Gowan, BSC	Col C J S Cahill, Bo SC
Lt-Col H O Cumberlege, BSC	Col A W S Bayly, Bo SC
	Surg H P Jervis, Bo
Capt H Goad BSC	

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 15.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut L C Coape-Smith, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to rank from May 23, 1885.

Lieut A B Harvey, from the Leicestershire Regt, to rank from Aug. 29 1885.

Lieut. G. S. Frazer, from the East Yorkshire Regt., to rank from Aug. 29, 1885.

Lieut. O. J. Obbard, from the Leicestershire Regt., to rank from Aug. 29, 1885.

Lieut. N. T. Parker, from the Dorsetshire Regt., to rank from Nov. 25, 1885.

Lieut. E. R. Morton, from the North Lancashire Regt, to rank from Nov 25, 1885.

Lieut. H. H. Dunlop, from the Devonshire Regt., to rank from Nov. 25, 1885.

Lieut. A. McI. Campbell, from the West Yorkshire Regt, to rank from Jan. 30, 1886.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS—To be Lieutenants.

Lieut R H Dewing, from the West India Regt, to rank from Aug 23, 1884.

Lieut A H Allenby, from the York and Lancashire Regt, to rank from May 23, 1885.

Lieut H W Johnston, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to rank from Jan 30, 1886.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS—To be Lieutenant.

Lieut J H Pollard, from the Gloucestershire Regt, to rank from Feb 6, 1884.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1-4.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 18th Jan., arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr C A Clark	Mr Hussein Beg.
Surg and Mrs Richardson	Mr Webber
Mr Gray	Mr W T Wright
Capt Swinton	Mr W Carron
Mr Beattie	Mr G R Henderson
Mr Weston	Mr Chlodetti

FROM NAPLES.

Mr Hollingsworth	Mr and Mrs Mackay and 3 children
Mr Roland Thomas	

FROM VENICE.—Mr Gilman.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Braddon	Lieut-Col Jeffreys
Mr Lamont	Mr Fitzgerald
Mr A Rendell	Mr S Jackson
Capt Weller	Mr Scott
Dr Lawder	Capt Beddy
Lieut Weller	Lieut W Thompson

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 11TH TO 18TH JANUARY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Empress Frederick, with her three daughters, left Osborne on Friday for Buckingham Palace, and on Saturday they left London for Sandringham on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

It is officially stated that there is no foundation for the reported betrothal of the Princess Alix of Hesse to the Czarewitch.

On the resumption of the sittings of the Special Commission on Tuesday the complaint against Mr. O'Brien, M. P., for publishing in *United Ireland* comments on the proceedings of the Commission was raised. Mr. O'Brien disclaimed disrespect towards the Court, but maintained the justice of the remarks in the article. The Court accepted the disavowal and allowed the matter to pass; the same course was taken in the complaint against Mr. Brodrick. The evidence of Francis Iago, who declared that he had committed outrages at the order of the Killoo Land League, and of Patrick Delaney, a convict under sentence of penal servitude for participation in the Phœnix park murders, has since occupied the Court. Yesterday the cross-examination was continued, and some other witnesses were heard.

Mr. Bright has continued to improve, and sanguine hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. E. Hicks, formerly M. P. for Cambridgeshire, died on Sunday, aged 74.

The Earl of Seafield died in December last at his residence in New Zealand, aged 41.

Mr. Leonard Morrogh, formerly master of the Ward Union Staghounds, died on Sunday from the effects of a hunting accident.

Mr. Marjoribanks, M. P., while hunting on Wednesday, fell with his horse, which kicked him and inflicted severe injuries.

Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, speaking at Fishmongers'-hall on Wednesday, acknowledged the friendliness with which he had been received in this country, and he hoped and believed that the fisheries disputes would never interrupt the good relations between the two countries.

The council of the Royal College of Surgeons last week passed a resolution deprecating the publication by Sir M. Mackenzie of a volume containing charges against distinguished surgeons who were his colleagues in a case.

The election of members of the County Councils is proceeding and will probably be completed throughout the kingdom this week. In a great number of cases members have already been returned without opposition.

Mr. Johnston, Consul in Portuguese East Africa read a paper on Tuesday, at the Royal Colonial Institute, on British West Africa and the Trade of the Interior.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the General Post-office at Chester, and the building was partially destroyed. The mails were all safely removed and despatched as usual, but nearly all the telegraphic instruments were destroyed.

The British steamer Priam, bound for Hongkong, was wrecked on Friday morning on the Spanish coast. Four passengers (women), the surgeon, and four of the crew were drowned.

Three men charged with the burglary and attempted murder at Muswell-hill were examined on Friday by the magistrates at Highgate. The witnesses were unable to identify them but some circumstantial evidence was adduced, and they were remanded. A fourth man, named Alfred Lyster, a ticket-of-leave man, was arrested by the police at Southampton on Saturday.

Louisa Young, late post-mistress at Cookham, who is under remand for embezzelling money, has attempted to strangle herself in her cell.

Arthur M'Keown, convicted of the murder of a woman, was executed in Antrim County Gaol on Monday.

Mr. Reeves, a reporter for the *Munster News*, was on Monday committed for contempt by Judge Boyd, in Dublin, for refusing to give evidence as to a report of a speech by Mr. Mahony, M. P.

At a meeting of delegates of the National League, held at Maryborough on Tuesday, Mr. J. Dillon, M. P., delivered an animated speech urging the continuance of the struggle for national rights, and announcing his immediate departure to invite the sympathy of Irishmen in the colonies of the other hemisphere.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin, on Tuesday, the receipt of £2,217, including £2,000 from the United States, was announced, and the grants to evicted tenants had been £259.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—D.I.G. of Hospitals G. Paton, M.D., Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. J. Baillie, Ben. Ret.; Col. G. Forster, Mad. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. H.M. Tuite, B.A.; Lieut.-Col G.L.W. Dodsley-Flamstead; Sir H. A. Hunt, C.B.; Col. M. J. Hayman; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Conolly, V. C.; Rev. C. Babington, D.D.; Marchese de Torrearsa; Lady Robinson.

A letter addressed by Mr. H. M. Stanley to Tippoo Tib, and dated Boma, August 17, has been received in Brussels. In it Mr. Stanley says that he has visited Emin Pasha, who was in good health and well provided with ivory and cattle. Mr. Stanley invites the Sheikh to accompany him on his return to Emin, and adds that he shall start in ten days from the date of his letter.

In the Prussian Chamber on Tuesday Prince Bismarck spoke in support of the Estimates, but declined to discuss the East African question, until the Bill relating to that subject was laid before the Chamber. A long and desultory debate followed, in which Prince Bismarck replied warmly to several opponents who spoke disparagingly of German colonial extensions, and declared that Damaraland was lawfully under the control of Germany.

The text of the indictment against Dr. Geffcken for high treason in publishing extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick was produced on Wednesday in the semi-official *Gazette* of Berlin.

A telegram from Zanzibar states that an attack was made on the German mission station at Dares-Salam on Friday last, which resulted in the capture of all the freed slaves and servants of the mission and the destruction of the town.

On Sunday another German mission station at Tugu was attacked and destroyed by the Arabs, and eight male and female missionaries were killed. The slaves rescued by the German warships and the mission were carried off.

The election contest between General Boulanger and M. Jacques is being conducted with great vigour on both sides. The Bonapartists have proclaimed their intention to support the General, and the Royalist Committee recommend their friends to abstain from voting.

A party of 200 Cossacks, headed by one Atchinoff, has reached Obock, a French possession in the Red Sea, but were not allowed to land. The professed object of the expedition is the foundation of a Russian colony in Abyssinia.

M Stambouloff has caused the arrest of three Bulgarian Bishops attending the Holy Synod in Sofia, and sent them to their respective dioceses. This strong measure is expected to lead to serious results.

The King of the Netherlands is again seriously ill.

President Cleveland has sent a message to Congress, stating the Germany still disclaimed any intention of overturning the native Government in Samoa, and had invited the co-operation of the United States in the task of restoring peace in that island. The President considers the proposals to involve a greater predominance to Germany in that island than is justified by treaties, and he therefore remits the subject to the consideration of Congress.

Several United States' warships have been ordered to Panama, where it is expected some trouble may arise.

A party of dervishes appeared before Suakin on Monday, but were driven off by the mounted infantry. The local tribes are coming more freely to the town with cattle and other supplies, and many deserters are arriving from Handaub.

The Tasmanian Government has withdrawn its proposal for the establishment of a property and income tax.

Kilauea, the largest volcano in Hawaii, is now in eruption.

THE RECALL OF LORD SACKVILLE.

FURTHER correspondence respecting the demand of the United States Government for the recall of Lord Sackville is issue. The facts of the case are already well known, but the principle claimed by the Government of the United States is controverted by the Marquess of Salisbury in his despatch of Dec. 24. He observes that the judgment of her Majesty's Government on the conduct of Lord Sackville has ceased to be of any importance, as the President has already sent to him his passports, and adds:—

In your letter under reply you explain the course thus pursued by observing:—"In asking from her Majesty's Government the recall or withdrawal of its Minister, upon a representation of the letter and statements above mentioned, the Government of the United States assumed that such request would be sufficient for that purpose, whatever consideration the reasons for it might afterwards demands or receive. It was believed that the acceptance or retention of a Minister was a question solely to be determined either with or without the assignment of reasons, by the Government to which he was accredited." The general principles admitted by the practice of nations upon this matter are of more importance than the particular case in reference to which the above doctrine is laid down. Her Majesty's Government are unable to assent to the view of international usage which you have here expressed. It is, of course, open to any Government, on its own responsibility, suddenly, to terminate its diplomatic relations with any other State, or with any particular Minister of any other State. But it has no claim to demand that the other State shall make itself the instrument of that proceeding, or concur in it, unless that State is satisfied by reasons, duly produced, of the justice of the grounds on which the demand is made. The principles which govern international relations on this subject appear to her Majesty's Government to have been accurately laid down by Lord Palmerston on the occasion of Sir Henry Bulwer's sudden dismissal from the Court of Madrid in 1848:—

"The Duke of Sotomayor, in treating of that matter, seems to argue as if every Government was entitled to obtain the recall of any Foreign Minister whenever, for reasons of its own, it might wish that he should be removed; but this a doctrine to which I can by no means assent. It is quite true, as said by the Duke of Sotomayor, that the law of nations and international usage may permit a Government to make such a demand; but the law of nations and international usage also entitle the Government to whom such a request may be prefered to decline to comply with it. I do not mean to say that if a foreign Government is able to state to the Government of her Majesty grave and weighty reasons why the British Minister accredited to such Government should be removed her Majesty's Government would not feel it to be their duty to take such representations into their serious considerations and to weigh them with all the attention which they might deserve. But it must rest with the British Government in such a case to determine whether there is or is not any just cause of complaint against the British diplomatic agent, and whether the dignity and interests of Great Britain would be best consulted by withdrawing him, or by maintaining him at his post"—(Visconnt Palmerstone to Senor Isturiz, June 12, 1848.)

What view her Majesty's Government would have taken of Lord Sackville's action if the President of the United States had laid before them "grave and weighty reasons" for his removal it would be superfluous now to consider. Private communications made by an Ambassador in good faith have never, I believe, before been made the subject of international complaints, and considerable doubt seems to rest upon the precise purport of the more public statements made by Lord Sackville to the newspaper reporters. But these were fair matters for examination and discussion, if any such discussion had been desired. It is sufficient under existing circumstances to say that there was nothing in Lord Sackville's conduct to justify so striking a departure from the circumspect and deliberate procedure by which in such cases it is the usage of friendly States to mark their consideration for each other. I will abstain from comment upon the considerations, not of an international character, to which you refer as having dictated the action of the President; I will only join with the Government of the United States in expressing my regret that a personal incident of this character should have in any degree qualified the harmony which for a long time past the enduring sympathy of the two nations has impressed upon the mutual relations of their Governments.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

WITH reference to the dispute between the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition and the authorities of the India Museum, the *Overland Mail* believes that no decision has absolutely been come to; but after the decided tone adopted by the press it is considered extremely unlikely that the cool proposal to oust the Museum will be proceeded with. It adds: Instead of doing anything calculated to impair the efficiency of that institution, a body like the Royal Commissioners ought rather to be anxious to make the collection more and more useful to India. The visits to Sandringham of Sir Lyon Playfair, Honorary Secretary to the Commissioners, and of another gentleman, whose name is no less prominently identified with South Kensington, suggest that the position of the great trust together with the threatened eviction of the India Museum is engaging attention in very exalted quarters. If this apprehension prove to be well-founded no surprise need be felt, as the case for the Museum to a large extent rests on a letter written some years ago by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales guaranteeing as it were fixity of tenure. The letter has not been made public, but we have correctly given its purport as it has been explained to us. It is to be hoped that the incident will be closed as soon as possible. Let the Commissioners, if they feel it is within their province, make any suggestions they can for rendering the Museum increasingly useful and popular, but do not let them persist in a course of action that may give rise in India to an ugly impression among the natives that the proper display in the Metropolis of the arts and industries of our Eastern Empire is of less consequence than the interests of a school for teaching English girls how to sew.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN ENGLISH SOCIALISM.

A meeting expected to bear important results, was held on Jan. 12 in the Socialists' Hall, in Farringdon Street. The object of the meeting was to inaugurate a new departure in the Socialist movement in England. Up to the present that movement has been chiefly educational and propagandist. An attempt is now being made to introduce the practical element into the movement as well as the theoretical. Messrs. William Morris, Walter Crane, and Mrs. Annie Besant, supported by a large number of working men and women, members of all Socialist organisations, have formed a scheme for starting co-operative works on new lines. The chief difference between this and other co-operative societies is that they intend to pay no interest whatever on shares, shareholders sending in their money solely for love of the cause. Several hundred shares have already been taken up by men eager to see their principles put in practice. Free from the need for paying dividends to idle shareholders, the undertaking will be for the benefit of the workers themselves. The society is to start business very shortly, and its members express themselves confident of its developing into a very important affair. The enterprise will be worked on the eight-hour system, no employe is to be paid lower than standard wages, and every member stands upon a perfect equality.

REPORTED ARREST OF THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERER.

A TUNIS telegram says, with reference to the report published by the *Petit Journal* of the arrest of a man supposed to be "Jack the Ripper," that the following are the facts:—

The French police recently arrested as a vagabond an individual named Alfred Gray, who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself. His height and age, as well as his moustache and hat, correspond with the description given in the London papers of the Whitechapel murderer. The British Consul has informed the Foreign Office of the arrest.

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OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

THE Prussian Landtag was opened with the usual formalities on Jan. 14. The Emperor, who looked in excellent health, after attending the Protestant service in the Palace Chapel, proceeded about noon to the White Hall, which was filled, much more densely than used to be the case on similar occasions, with members of the two Houses. The Emperor's speech was as follows:—

Upon my accession, the Landtag of the Kingdom was at once summoned to assemble round my Throne, and now I am already greeting you again upon the opening of a new legislative period. You will be able to commence your work the more cheerfully, inasmuch as the relations of the Empire to all Foreign States are friendly, and because upon my visits to friendly Rulers, I gathered the conviction that we may confidently cherish the hope of the continued preservation of peace. The blessings of peace are showing themselves in a satisfactory manner in the improved economical condition of industry and of the working classes, a fact demonstrated more especially by the constant increase of the deposits in the savings banks which have more than doubled during the last ten years, two hundred million marks having been paid in during the past year. According to the balance of the results of the present year, the financial situation of the State so far is favourable. In accordance with my wish, already announced to the Landtag, it admits of a further reduction in the taxes and of the fulfilment of certain other urgent requirements which have hitherto had to be postponed, owing to the insufficiency of the means in hand."

The Speech then proceeds to enumerate the bills to be laid before the Landtag, including measures for increasing the salaries of the clergy of all confessions, which former debates in the Landtag had shown to be necessary; for augmenting the State contribution to the salaries of elementary teachers, and for further lightening school burdens; for regulating the stamp tax on rent and lease contracts; for the reform of the income-tax; and preparing for further reforms in direct taxation. The Speech continues:—

The reorganisation of the Prussian railway system during the past ten years has fully stood the test of experience, but the competition of other European countries renders the granting of extraordinary means necessary for the further extension of the railway system for new buildings, and for additions to the rolling stock in proportion to the increased traffic; and the Landtag will be asked to grant the means for these purposes. An account will be given of the expenditure of the money granted for the relief of the sufferings caused by the inundations last spring, and a bill will be brought in making that grant available likewise for the summer inundations. Finally, a bill will be laid before the Landtag for the reorganisation of the whole administration of the Province of Posen as the crowning stone to the edifice of the administrative reorganisation of the whole kingdom.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

THOUGH the Honourable Artillery Company was still without arms when the mail left those hitherto used still being retained at the Tower and Woolwhich since their withdrawal last month—and though no new lieutenant-colonel and adjutant have been appointed in the place of the Duke of Portland and Colonel Borton, Major Wainwaring Jones, the officer left at the head of the Company, on January 14 issued a regimental order directing the members to resume drill on the 17th, and continue drilling on all Mondays and Thursdays; and—indicating the improved relations between the military authorities at the War Office and the Company—it was announced that sergeants of the Foot Guards will be in attendance on drill nights to instruct the members in the new infantry exercises sactioned by the Commander-in-Chief for use by all foot soldiers. The drill for the present will proceed without arms, as indeed has been the usual cus om of the Company for many years past at the commencement of the season, so that no present inconvenience will be experienced by the absence of the rifles and field-guns. Generally there is evident a revival of activity in the regiment, which shows there is little anticipation of anything like disbandment among those now directing affairs. It is stated that last year there were about seven hundred officers and men enrolled in the Company, including the Light Cavalry Troop, the Field Battery, and the Infantry Battalion—most of whom complied with the regimental terms of efficiency, and, notwithstanding the recent crisis, there are many names down for admission to the roll.

A meeting of the Court of Assistants was held at the Armoury House on Jan. 14, Major Durrant in the chair. There was a full attendance, and the room was crowded with members of the regiment. A letter received from General Probyn in reply to the resolution passed by the court at their last meeting, denying that the name of the Prince of Wales was received with groans at the annual meeting of members, and requesting his Royal Highness to furnish the court with the name of his informant. The letter expressed the gratification of the Prince at the repudiation of the statement circulated as to the way in which his name was received at the annual general court, but no reference was made to the person who informed him that the expressions of disloyalty had taken place. It was resolved that the letter should be entered on the minutes. Mr. Bosanquet then moved the resolution of which he had given notice, asking Mr. Stanhope to grant an inquiry into the charge against the regiment, in accordance with his promise made in the House of Commons. Mr. Mackenzie seconded the motion.

On the suggestion of Mr. Prendergast, the court unanimously resolved to substitute the following resolution for that of Mr. Bosanquet: "That, in respect of the charges of insubordination brought against the regiment, this court invite inquiry by the War Office authorities, and pledge themselves to forward the inquiry by every means in their power."

It was announced in the course of the meeting that the Prince of Wales, by a letter dated Jan. 12, and forwarded through Lord Colville of Culross, the president of the company, had resigned his membership of the company (as distinct from the captain-generalship); and the court directed a letter to be sent to the late captain-general expressing its regret at the receipt of his resignation. Letters were also received from the Duke of Portland and Colonel Borton intimating their retirement from the company.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIAN SECTION.

The meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts for the present session will be six in number, and the opening lecture was to be given on Jan 25, with a paper from Mr. H. H. Johnston on "The Trade between East Africa and Persia and India, Past and Present." Sir Frederic Goldsmid was to preside on this occasion. On Feb. 15, Mr. G. S. Streeter will give an account of the Ruby Mines of Burmah, from which he has just returned. On March 8, Professor Robert Wallace, of Edinburgh University, will contribute a paper on "The Present Condition and the Prospects of Indian Agriculture." On March 29, Sir Juland Danvers will lecture on the "Progress of Railways and Trade in India." The fifth paper, on May 3, will be "The Karun River as a Trade Route," by Major-General Sir Murdoch Smith, and the concluding meeting of the session will be held on May 24, when Mr. John M'Dougall will discourse on "Indian Wheats."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* makes one more attack upon the old evil of profuse wedding expenditure in Indian society. He says:—The smallest sum which an individual with property worth Rs. 2,000 is forced to lay out in the marriage of an only daughter is about Rs. 1,000. The bridegroom's father is the winner, and the bride's father the loser in the transaction. The *Sonar Bannia* caste, which is generally wealthy, pay pure gold to the value of Rs. 2,000 or more. A poor *Sonar Bannia* therefore finds it difficult to get his daughter married. Among the middle class *Kayestas* and Sudras about Rs. 2,000 is expended on the night of the marriage ceremony, and in the case of Brahmins Rs. 700 to 800. From the above instances, you will observe what a penicious practice has prevailed in our marriage system, and seeing that the practice is distinct from the sanctity of a religious rite, a legislative measure is urgently needed to amend it. The expenditure in our marriage ceremony should, of course, be regulated by the property as well as the number of sons and daughters of the bride's father. I would ask an expression of public opinion on this subject for the guidance of Government in forming a just estimate of its importance.

LORD Brassey's Yacht, the Sunbeam, which has been undergoing a thorough overhaul and refit at Gosport, is to sail early next month on a lengthened cruise, with her owner on board, but the precise route has not yet been settled.

BI-METALLISM AND AGRICULTURE.

ON Jan. 12, Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., attended a meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Farmers' Club, and delivered an address on the report of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver.

Mr. Chaplin pointed out that the result of the monetary changes, which occurred in 1873 and 1874, caused the abandonment of what was known as the metallic system, which had prevailed on the Continent. The abandonment of the system was a grievous blow to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of this country. We were affected by the changes in this way. They were followed by two consequences, both of which had been injurious. One was the great appreciation of gold; the other was the great divergence in the relative value of gold and silver—a divergence which had been so marked that the rate, which was about 15½ to 1 up to 1873, had actually fallen to less than 22 to 1 to-day, or something like 33 per cent. Gold had appreciated because gold had had to do the work which was formerly done partly by silver and partly by gold; consequently in proportion to the work gold had become relatively scarce, and therefore more valuable than it was before. This, of course, was an immense advantage and a gain to those

THE POSITION AT SUAKIM.

On the 13th ult. about thirty mounted dervishes made their appearance near Suakim from the direction of Handoub, and came within about eight hundred yards of a picket composed of mounted infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Fox-Strangways. The picket fired several volleys at the enemy, and signalled for one of the guns of the Horse Artillery, which came up, and with a couple of well-directed shots forced them to retire, carrying with them the bodies of two of their number who had been killed.

ATTITUDE OF THE TRIBESMEN.

Twelve tribesmen came in on the 13th, some with cattle, and others bringing replies from the various tribes to Colonel Holled Smith's proclamation, offering to support the natives in any attack they would make on Handoub. None of them undertakes to make such an attack; but they all promise to prevent the dervishes from returning if once they are driven off by us. A deserter states that Osman Digma has about 1,505 men, who keep going and coming. He adds that Osman Digma tells his people that he expects reinforcements daily from the Khalifa, and will shortly capture Suakim or die in the attempt.

The tribesmen who have come into Suakim from Tokar say that Osman Digma does not know of their movements, as there is no communication between Handoub and Tokar, the dervish leader being afraid to send out patrols or messengers, lest they should be seized and brought into Suakim by the local tribesmen. A spy from Handoub reports that Osman's strength is about a thousand, and that no reinforcements are expected from Khartoum. A few Arabs from Tokar had, however, been forced to enlist under the rebel standard, much against their will. The heads of the Garieb and Humdas tribes, two branches of the Hadendowas, have sent in acknowledging the receipt of the Governor's proclamation, and declaring that they would gladly accept his proposals if the troops would clear out the dervishes from the district and protect the tribes from their vengeance.

RENEWAL OF THE NIGHT ATTACKS.

On the 16th ult., for the first time since the Battle of Gemaiza, the rebels resumed their former systematic night attacks. About one in the morning a party of dervishes came within a few hundred yards of Zareeba No. 1, which is in front of Fort Shanta. The night was a bright moonlight one, and five shots were fired, which went whistling over the zareeba, now held by a company of the 9th Soudanese, who replied with a Nordenfelt. The enemy thereupon retired. At eight o'clock a.m. a rebel patrol, which has been drawing closer and closer day by day to our lines, came up in larger numbers than usual from Handoub. Fourteen horsemen, nine camelmen, and some footmen were seen to creep up to within 600 yards from our picket. One body of four rebel footmen got as close as 300 yards to our patrol. The rebels opened a sharp rifle-fire upon the Egyptian cavalry on picket duty. Major Beech, who commands, directed his men to dismount and reply by volleys. This they did in a very creditable way. A mounted infantry patrol came out and assisted also by firing volleys, whilst Fort Handoub sent one shell amongst the group of the enemy, who afterwards gradually fell back.

"SURPRISED THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT TAKE HANDOUB."

Messengers have arrived from the Erkoweit tribes with replies to the proclamation of Governor Smith. After the usual compliments they say that, as the Government has an army, arms, and money, and is very rich, while they are poor, they are surprised the Government did not take Handoub at once, thus giving peace to the country, which the proclamation invites, and which is also anxiously wished for by the tribes. In former times the Government gave them arms, ammunition, and food with which to enable them to protect themselves and their country.

GENERAL GRENFELL'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

The *Gazette* publishes a despatch received by Major-General Dormer, commanding in Egypt, enclosing a communication and returns from Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell, commanding the troops at Suakim, which give a very clear account of the successful operations conducted by him, resulting in the attack on the dervishes' position and trenches outside Suakim, on the 20th December:—

General Grenfell, after describing the arrangements he had made prior to the fight, goes on to say that when his troops came within 600 yards of the enemy, the dervishes opened a hot but badly directed fire on the advancing brigades, which reserved their fire till within 200 yards of the north end of the trench, where the larger number of the dervishes had collected. This position was strong, and consisted of a double trench and several cross-trenches to protect the flank. The brigades now advanced by successive quick rushes; a heavy fire being kept up, which checked the dervishes who showed a good front and appeared as if they were about to charge. The position was eventually taken at the point of the bayonet, and the dervishes, who stood gallantly to their trenches, despatched. About fifty dervishes bodies lying in the trenches at this spot marked the severity of the fight. The 11th Battalion, from their lagerness to fight, square on coming into contact with the enemy, deployed and fired.

The second line and supports were kept well in hand, were very steady, and did not fire a cartidge. The brigades now advanced steadily up the trenches, firing when necessary; the main body of the dervishes, however, vacated the trenches, and attempted to form on our outer flank, but were broken up by the 11th Battalion, and retreated under a very heavy fire.

On the first line coming into contact with the dervishes I ordered out two companies 1st Battilion Welsh Regiment and two companies 3rd Battalion, to advance on the enemy's redoubt on their south flank, and the Egyptian Horse Battery to gallop out and shell the dervishes, who were now showing freely. On this force appearing round the bank south of Fort Gamaizah simultaneously with the continued advance along the trenches of the attacking brigades, the remaining dervishes left their trenches and were soon in full retreat.

Cease fire sounded at 8 A. M. Two guns were captured, four-kilo bronze guns, Egyptian manufacture, throwing 9 pouder shells, also a large quantity of gun and rifle ammunition, the dervish gunners being reported killed at their guns. The enemy's cavalry having been reported working round our right flank, the cavalry were ordered to hold them in check. Shortly afterwards the 20th Hussars came into contact with them, and arrested their advance by a successful charge, which broke up their line and threw them back in great disorder towards Hasheen.

I found on examination of the grand that the enemy's trenches were very skilfully laid out, following the contours of the ground on the north flank and north khor, and were clusters of small trenches, deep and narrow, and rifle pits. The force actually in the trenches was from 900 to 1,100 men, with 150 cavalry and about another 500 spearmen in the bush, I previously returned their loss at 400 men; but so many dead have been found two or three miles out that I consider they cannot have lost less than 500 men. These numbers are corroborated by deserters irom Handoub.

The Soudanese troops, led by English officers, amply justified my confidence in them. The Soudanese soldiers behaved not only with gallantry, but steadiness: they advanced for 300 yards under fire without firing a shot, and even when the trenches were reached they did not entirely lose their formation. Led by British officers, the Black Brigade will become a powerful engine. The black not only hates the dervish, but despises him, and has not the slightest hesitation in attacking him, even when in superior numbers. The confidence in themselves and in their British officers is of enormous value in savage warfare.

The Egyptian battalions behaved with remarkab'e steadiness under fire. These battalions have worked with great devotion during the siege, and their conduct in the forts has been excellent, and both artillery and infantry have stood up to their guns and parapets for the last three months with great steadiness. The Egyptian as an artillery-man is most useful, and in this branch both officers and men have behaved admirably, and served their guns well for the last three months, under the command of Fadli Bey, Egyptian army.

SKIRMISH AT SUAKIM.

A Suakim telegram of January 17th says:—

This morning a full patrol of Hussars and Egyptian Cavalry came across a number of Dervishes, mounted and on foot. Shots were exchanged as the Arabs retired and in following them the Hussars made two prisoners—one a Bisharеen Arab, and the other a black. They were brought into Suakim, but no information of importance has been obtained from them.

FLORILINE]—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is pleasant to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the American Drug Company, Limited, of London.

GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

PRINCE BISMARCK attended the Reichstag on the 14th ult., and took part in a debate on East African affairs. He did not make any formal exposition of his views on colonial policy—reserving them in fact for the debate on the East African Bill, which is expected to take place in a few days. Such remarks as the Chancellor made were called forth by the attacks of the Opposition leaders. After several of the Foreign Office items had been passed, the question of a salary for the new Vice-Consul at Zanzibar was considered. Herr Richter, who moved that this item be referred to the Committee made a severe attack on the German East African Company. The Chancellor, who entered during Herr Richter's speech at once proceeded to defend the item, remarking that Consuls in tropical countries must have a longer leave of absence than others for medical reasons, and it was this that made Vice-Consuls indispensable.

THE NIGER COMPANY.

At the Cameroons item, the Hamburg merchant, Herr Wormann, complained vehemently of the high import and export duties of the Royal Niger Company. He quoted numerous figures in support of his complaint, and requested the Foreign Office to make German influence felt in the matter if possible. Prince Bismarck pointedly refused this demand, as contrary to the treaties with England. He, however, expressed the hope that the English Government would itself do something in this direction, as many Englishmen were also suffering severely from the action of the Royal Niger Company. Count Bismarck added that the English as well as the German Government demands that the company should adhere to the international agreements, fixing the duties on the Niger as low as possible, but the company disputes all complaints made hitherto as one-sided. He concluded as follows:—"Judging by the whole attitude of the English Government hitherto, I have reason to hope that the matter will be satisfactorily settled as soon as the official reports are to hand."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Herr Richter then drew the attention of the Government to the importation of spirits and arms in West Africa, which frustrated all the efforts made to civilize the natives. He begged for information as to slavery existing in the German protectorate. Prince Bismarck answered by a short but vigorous attack on the "unpatriotic and anti-imperial Opposition and its press expressly excepting Richter from this accusation in this case, adding that the emancipation of the slaves after the existence of slavery for a thousand years was an extremely difficult matter, requiring years and even decades to effect, and costing a mint of money. This might be seen from the example of England, which paid £4,000,000 for the emancipation of the Jamaica slaves alone.

THE DAMARALAND DIFFICULTY.

The debate assumed a more vehement tone when Dr. Bamberger advised the House to reject the item for the South-West African Protectorate. The Chancellor rose, and speaking in reference to the last reports from Damaraland, he said the German Government entertained the hope of receiving the assistance of the friendly English Goverment against the "Brigand invasion" of Mr. Lewis. The territory was both in name and in law German territory, where ere long Germany would be able to enjoy her rights. The Chancellor, in rebuking Herr Bamberger for declaring that German colonial enterprise were a failure, thanked Heaven that German character was not so easily intimidated as to be deterred by a few slips at the outset. Besides, it was no good letting the English know that they were so easily frightened and discouraged in the enterprise they took up only four years back.

A VEHEMENT DISCUSSION.

After some further observations from Herr Bamberger and Herr Richter, the bitterness and vehemence of the dispute finally rose to such a height that the Chancellor accused Dr. Bamberger of injuring the interests of Germany by his declaration that Kamahero's treaty with the Germans was absolutely worthless, because, he said, the English Government might turn this verdict, expressed in the Reichstag, to account in the negotiations. Dr. Bamberger, in great excitement, made the personal remark that he regarded the Chancellor's insinuation that he had intentionally injured the interests of Germans as unparliamentary, nay, as transgressing the limits of decency. Thereupon the President called him to order—the first time this has happened to Dr. Bamberger—who could not refrain from adding that this was also the firft time in his parliamentary career of twenty-one years that a President had permitted such an insinuation as the Chancellor had made to pass uncensured. These were the closing words of the sitting, for after Dr. Bamberger had made this remark, and left the platform, Prince Bismarck went up to President von Levetzow, and, after bowing and warmly shaking him by the hand, retired from the hall, whereupon the House at once rose.

ARTILLERY ORGANISATION.

IN the report of the Committee for the consideration of the question of artillery organisation, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, Maj. Ritchie, in his evidence, stated that during the time the office of D.A.G. was filled by Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Arbuthnot, the present Commander-in-Chief in Madras, he as Sir Charles's principal assistant, worked out a scheme for separating the regiment, but that his chief was so staggered with the additional expense it would entail, that he did not proceed with it. Maj. Ritchie went on to say that Genl. Arbuthnot, before he left the Horse Guards, changed his opinion entirely, and became convinced that the regiment was much better administered as at present constituted than it could be under any separation scheme. With respect to this evidence, Sir Charles Arbuthnot has lately addressed to the War Office a letter of explanation, in which he declares that he has never ceased to hold the opinion he formed prior to assuming the duties of D.A.G. as to the desirability of separating field and garrison artillery. He, however, was convinced that to render separation successful, it would be necessary to improve the position of the officers of the Garrison Artillery, so as to induce the most scientific of the young officers to elect for the scientific branch. "I then hoped," he says, "and I do so still, that the time would come when the expense of such a scheme would not be considered an insuperable objection." And he goes on to say "positively" that his experience in the three years during which he filled the office of D. A. G. only confirmed the opinion he had previously formed of the necessity of separation. Sir Charles Arbuthnot has long been recognised by all artillery officers as a large-minded and thoroughly independant man. It was well known that he entertained advanced views on the subject of the regimental organisation. The statement that he had changed his ideas on entering office, occasioned no little surprise to those who read the report. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that he has not, but that his experience in the office of Deputy-Adjutant-General had the effect, as he tells his military superiors, of strengthening his previously formed opinion as to the desirability of modifying the existing organisation.

THE SO-CALLED RUSSIAN MISSION.

INTELLIGENCE having reached the French Government that the so-called Russian religious mission to Equatorial Africa, which arrived off Suakim on Jan. 14 was, in a reality, a military expedition under that notorious adventurer, the Free Cossack, Atchinoff, the French Foreign Office sent orders to their representative at Obock, a French settlement, to prevent the landing of any armed force.

The official announcement from Paris that instructions have been sent to the Governor of Obock, to refuse to permit armed men to land there, will, it is hoped, says a Vienna correspondent, remove the apprehensions of a quarrel arising on the subject between France and Italy—apprehensions naturally aroused by the news that the "Free Cossack," with one hundred and fifty followers, intended to land in Tadjura Bay, with the permission of the French authorities.

A recent letter from Odessa in the *Standard* gave some details of the missionary expedition that was to leave for Abyssinia on a visit to an alleged Russian colony there called Moskva, and to the pretended Orthodox Church in that place, dedicated to John the Baptist. This expedition boasted of being under the patronage of the Czar himself, but it, nevertheless, met with some difficulties on the part of the Russian authorities.

Amongst other things, the steamer Russia, in which Captain Akshinoff wanted to start from Odessa, was not allowed to leave that port. Akshinoff and his companion, Father Paisi succeeded, however, in securing the steamer Konniloff, and that vessel conveyed him to Constantinople, where he arrived on Dec. 25. Father Paisi only was allowed to disembark, and to pay a visit to M. Nelidoff, while some 200 Cossacks and their Ataman had to remain on board, well watched, till the steamer left for Beyrout.

There, it seems, the adventurer, with as many of the Cossacks as would follow him, went on board an Austrian steamer, which, however, did not go far enough to convey him to his destination, and an opportunity of getting as far as Obock was accordingly seized, while the place Akshinoff really wants to reach is the Tadjura Bay, on the shore of which the adventurous colony Moskva is said to be situated.

THE NEWS FROM STANLEY.

THE following letter from Mr. Stanley to Tippoo Tib has arrived at Brussels, having be en for warded from the Congo:—

"Boma of Banalya-Murenia, August 17.—To the Sheik Hamed Ben Mahommed (known as Tippo Tib) from his good friend Henry Stanley. Many salaams to you. I hope you are in good health as I am, and that you have remained in good health since I left the Congo. I have many things to say to you, but I hope I shall see you face to face before many days. I reached this place this morning with 130 Wangwana and three soldiers and sixty-six natives belonging to Emin Pasha. This is now the eighty-second day since we left Emin Pasha on the Nyanza, and we have only lost three men all the way. Two of them were drowned and the other ran away.

I found the white men whom I was looking for. Emin Pasha was quite well and the other white man, Casati, was quite well also. Emin has ivory in abundance, cattle by thousands, and sheep, goats, fowls, and food of all kinds. We found him to be a very good and kind man. He gave numbers of things to all our white and black men, and his liberality could not be exceeded. His soldiers blessed our black men for their kindness in coming so far to show them the way, and many of them were ready to follow me at once out of the country. But I asked them to stay quiet a few months that I might go back and fetch the other men and goods I had left at Yambunga, and they prayed to God that he would give me the strength to finish my work. May their prayer be heard!

And now, my friend what are you going to do? We have gone the road twice over, We know where it is ad and where it is good, where there is plenty of food and where there is none, where all the camps are and where we shall sleep and rest. I am waiting to hear your words. If you go with me it is well. If you do not go, it is well. I leave it to you. I will stay here ten days, and then I go on slowly. I move from here to a big island two hours' march from here, and above this place there are plenty of houses and plenty of food for the men. Whatever you have to say to me my ears will be open with a good heart, as it has always been towards you. Therefore, if you come, come quickly; for on the eleventh morning from this I shall move on. All my white men are well; but I left them all behind, except my servant William who is with me (Signed) STANLEY."

This letter, which was brought by a messenger to Stanley Falls, reached Brussels by post on the 15th inst., and is the only one from Mr. Stanley which has reached the coast. The remainder of the letters brought by the messenger remain at Stanley Falls and will arrive in Europe in two or three months time.

TIPPOO TIB REFUSES TO JOIN STANLEY.

A letter in the Paris *Temps*, dated Banana (mouth of the Congo), 14th December, gives some few particulars beyond those mentioned in Mr. Stanley's letter published yesterday. It appears that Mr. Stanley had started on his journey, and that Tippoo Tib had declined to accompany him:—

"A courier has arrived from the upper river with important news of Stanley. On the 17th of August he rojoined his rear-guard at Urenia, where they had remained since Major Barttelot's death. According to a letter sent by him to Tippoo Tib at the Falls, he succeeded in joining Emin and Casati not at Wadelai, but at another place on the Albert Lake. He found those gentlemen in good health, and with provisions in abundance—not less than 10,000 head of cattle. It would, therefore, be more correct to say that Stanley was successful, and not that he succoured them. Stanley gives no information about his march. He reports only three deaths among the natives. The Europeans had all arrived safely. Immediately on arriving at Urenia, Stanley sent a messenger to Tippoo Tib, informing him of his return, and asking whether he would accompany him, for if so he must lose no time, as he could wait only till the 27th of August, the date when he expected to start. Tippoo Tib replied at once, refusing to accompany Stanley just as he had refused a few weeks previously to accompany Jameson, who offered him £32,000 to make the journey with him.

As he announced in his letter to Tippoo Tib, Stanley left Urenia on the 27th, again proceeding by the Albert Lake, taking with him all his people, and in addition 100 porters more than the 400 supplied by Tippoo Tib to Jameson. As usual with him, Stanley is very niggard of details. All he says is that this return journey lasted eighty-two days. According to what he wrote at the Falls, the route is perfectly safe, and it appears that he saw along the whole way great quantities of ivory. He gives no information about his outward journey. The question is asked, if the route is so safe as he states, what prevented him from giving news to his rear-guard, which remained more than a year without knowing what had become of him."

ANOTHER RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The *New York World* announces that Mr. Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist who rode round the globe, is en route to find Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley, and to investigate the slave-trade. He will take the route followed by Mr. Thomson in 1883-84, through Masai Land from the east coast, accompanied by natives, and using donkeys as carriers.

Mr. Stevens is now in London, and that the Government has information of Mr. Stanley's safety. Long before Mr. Stevens can reach the east coast of Africa recent letters from Mr. Stanley will be published in London. There are meanwhile (says the Daily Chronicle) certain reasons why the exact whereabuts of the famous traveller should not be made public.

MORE NEWS OF STANLEY.

Sir Francis De Winton has received the following letter from Major Parminter, from Kinchassa, on Stanley Pool:—

Kinchassa, Nov. 30, 1888.

Dear Sir Francis De Winton,—Stanley has just put in, and with young Lieutenant Baert on board (Tippoo Tib's secretary), who is returning home sick after dysentery.

He brings the gratifying news that Stanley is all right, and I give you everything which I could extract out of him during the short stay Stanley made at Kinchassa before going on to Leopoldville.

I, also, am despatching a messenger to the coast with this letter and a cablegram to you, and have great hopes of both catching the outgoing Portuguese mail.

Stanley returned at the end of August to the camp where Barttelot was assassinated, and where it appears Jameson had left Bonny and the remainder of the men of the second detachment, where, of course, he learnt of Barttelot's death. He wrote to Tippoo Tib, asking him to come to see him. The distance is twelve days hard marching. This Tippoo, however, did not do. And then he took Bonny and all the remaining men and loads with him, and returned to Wadelai. It appears he reached Emin all right on the first journey, but Baert could give me no date as to when. Stanley reports the road he took to be first class, with any amount of food to be got. He especially mentions in his letter to Tippoo that all the whites who were with him were well. He also said that Tippoo would not see him again, so he (evidently) does not contemplate a return by this way.

Baert assures me that Stanley wrote to no one excepting to Tippoo, nor did he send any letter for home. Had he done so they will not reach you by this mail, as the mails were left behind at the Falls when Baert was sent to Bangala in a canoe.

This is all I know; but it is a relief to know that wonderful man is all right.—Believe me, yours truly,

W. G. PARMINTER.

P. S.—Of course Stanley had not learned Jameson's death. They did not even know it at the Falls. Baert gives a complete and unqualified denial to the reports spread by the Assyrian concerning Jameson. In the inquiry at the Falls it was completely established that the scoundrel lied, and was actuated by bad feeling towards Jameson and Barttelot.—W. G. P.

The messenger who was sent to Khartoum some time ago (says a telegram of May 17) by the Intelligence Department here has succeeded in making his way back, bringing a letter written by one of the Mahdi's European prisoners on a narrow strip of linen. The letter bears no date, but the messenger reports that he was twenty-four days on the road, so that it was probably written shortly before Christmas. The news brought is, however, of little importance. The report of the death of Lupton Pasha on May 8 last is confirmed. Slatin Bey and all the prisoners in Khartoum are well. Nothing definite was known of Emin Pasha or the state of affairs at Wadelai, but there was a rumour that the Equatorial Province had fallen.

THE *Overland Mail* writes:—Our old correspondent "Cam" writes to us suggesting that the Indian Government should spend a little money on broad roads through the Lushai country. It does seem odd that this has not been carried out before, since it seems absurd to leave untracked jungles for covert to savages who capture human heads. A wide track, from Rangamutti, north east of Chittagong, through Baipari Bazaar to Jhaitnachara on the Dalaserri in South Cachar, would have a marked effect on these ruffians, and do more good than many a skirmish. We strongly commend this suggestion to the consideration of the Government.

ARAB RISING IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

IMPORTANT news has been received from South Nyanza, dated November 11, of events which will probably greatly influence the future of Central and Equatorial Africa. A revolution has broken out at Uganda, resulting in the overthrow and, expulsion of Mwanga, the destruction of the English and French missions, and the establishment of the temporary supremacy of Mahomedan as opposed to Christian influence.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT FRUSTRATED.

In October Mwanga, who was already unpopular as having no children, was discovered to have conceived a diabolical plot to destroy his entire body guard by abandoning them to starvation on a small island in the lake. The bodyguard, being warned, refused to enter the canoes, and returned to the capital, where they immediately attacked the palace. Mwanga fled no one assisting him. His elder brother, Kiwewa, was placed on the throne.

EXPULSION OF THE MISSIONARIES.

The new King at first distributed the principal offices among adherents of Christianity. This caused the Arabs to become enraged, and they murdered many of these men, replacing them by their own adherents. The English and French missions were then attacked by the Arabs, who burned and stripped everything and killed many native converts. All the missionaries escaped in safety. The Church Missionary boat Eleanor was sunk by a hippopotamus, and five native French converts were drowned. All the missionaries eventually reached Usambiro safely. The French missionaries throughout exhibited the most friendly generosity towards their English brethren.

STANLEY'S STORES LOOTED.

An immense accumulation of letters and some stores for Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha were destroyed. The Msalala depot is safe. Mwanga is a prisoner with the Arabs at Magu, and he has appealed to the English missionaries for assistance. The Arabs have written in an insulting tone to Mr Mackay, at Usambiro, exulting in their triuph at Uganda, and prophesying the extermination of all missionary efforts in Central Africa, in revenge for England's anti-slave trade policy. They declare that Uganda has now become a Mahomedan kingdom. At Mpawpwa we have news that all was well on Christmas Day.

A CAPRICIOUS KING.

Mwanga, the deposed King of Uganda, succeeded his father Mtesa in October, 1884. He is described as having inherited the vices but not the virtues of his father. From the date of his accession to the throne his attitude to the missionaries had been very uncertain. He treated them with great kindness at one time and with extreme cruelty at another. Affairs were brought to a crisis by the murder of Bishop Hannington—by order of Mwanga—towards the end of October 1885. In the following year the native converts suffered terrible persecutions. About 200 (Protestants and Romanists) were put to death, several boys being burned alive. In the interests of the mission, the Rev. Mr. Ashe and Mr. Mackay—the representative of the Church Missionary Society—determined for a time to withdraw from Uganda. Mwanga who feared reprisals in consequence of the murder of Bishop Hannington at first refused to let them go; but Mr. Ashe was allowed to leave in August, 1886. In the early part of the following year Mr. Mackay also left (going to Msalala), and he was replaced at Uganda by the Rev. E. C. Gordon (a nephew of Bishop Hannington. Mr. Gordon was alone till April, 1887, when another missionary, the Rev. R. H. Walker, joined him. The hostility of Mwanga is said to have been caused by rumours of German annexation. These rumours the Arab traders at Uganda turned to account for their own purposes. They identified the missionaries with the Germans, and told Mwanga that he too would eventually be "eaten up." Since April, 1887, little news has been received by the Church Missionary Society, but the latest to hand previous to the telegram received to-day was of a favourable character. There were not more than three of four French missionaries at Uganda. Usambiro, the place which the missionaries have reached, is situated at the south of Lake Nyassa, on the old route to the coast. The Church Missionary Society has received a telegram from Zanzibar, dated the 10th of January, as follows:—"Missionaries plundered, expelled Buganda, arrived Usambiro."

THE ARAB SUPREMACY.

The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society is inclined to believe that the supremacy of the Arabs at Uganda, who are comparatively few in number, will prove to be only temporary. In Uganda events develop very rapidly. What is new one day is ancient history the next. Should the Ugandas combine—for it must be remembered that the country is not a homogeneous one—they could, he believes, with their large army, estimated at about half a million, succeed in overturning the Mahomedan rule established by the Arabs.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN WEST AFRICA.

NEWS has been received from Lagos which shows how very active the emissaries of other nations are in regions where until lately the predominant and almost the only influence was English.

Information has reached that place to the effect that the French Catholic missionaries at Abeokuta have been ordered by the chiefs to leave the district, owing to the steps taken by some of their number in reference to the action of the French authorities. It appears that in April last M. Viard, a Frenchman, paid a visit to Abeokuta, which is about sixty miles from Porto Novo, a French protectorate, which lies immediately to the west of the British colony of Lagos, and it was understood that he had a commission from the French Minister of Marine to explore the country to the north of Porto Novo, and to make his way northward to Bousса, on the River Niger, to meet Colonel Callieni.

INTRIGUING FOR A RAILWAY.

M Viard was refused permission by the chiefs to go forward by way of Oyo, and while in Abeokuta it was reported that he had succeeded, in inducing the chiefs to sign a treaty placing their country under French protection, and that they had consented to the making of a railway from the neighbourhood of Porto Novo to Abeokuta. The chiefs who were supposed to have signed the treaty emphatically denied that they had entered into any such arrangement. M. Viard and the French missionary Father Brun averred that such a treaty had been signed. M. Viard left for France to get the sanction of the French Government to what he had done, and promised to return in September last, which, however, he did not do.

THE CHIEFS PUT THEIR FEET DOWN.

In the interval a feeling hostile to any connection with France manifested itself in Abeokuta, and on the 7th of November a town's meeting was held to which the Roman Catholic missionaries were summoned by the chiefs. The missionaries were questioned as to what they knew of M. Viard's movements, and were bidden to write and tell him that the chiefs said that he was on no account to return to Abeokuta, and that, if he should persist in going to that town after the warning given him, they would kill him, no matter what the consequences might be. Notice was also given to the Roman Catholic missionaries that they must leave the town taking with them all their property. Twelve days were given for this, the time allowed expiring on the 19th of November. According to the latest intelligence received, however, the missionaries were still at Abeokuta.

OFFICERS' EYESIGHT.

THERE is a little matter in which the military authorities might considerably promote the public interest without much trouble to themselves says the *Globe*. It occasionally happens that some candidate for a commission, after successfully passing the educational tests, is "ploughed" for defective eyesight. In these cases, the money spent on his special training and the time devoted to cramming are absolutely wasted, while the young fellow receives a heavy back-fall at the very outset of working-life. The prevention of this disappointment and loss would seem to be the easiest thing in the world. All that needs to be done is to make public the exact requirements of the physical test, so that an intending candidate might ascertain for himself whether he was barred by any visual or other defect. The leading opticians would soon provide themselves with the necessary apparatus for applying the regulation tests in a thorough manner, and when once a young fellow had passed this unofficial examination, his mind would be at rest regarding the official ordeal later on. A correspondent writes to us that, being interested in a young friend who coveted a commission but was dubious about his eyesight, he went the round of several opticians' shops with him, but failed to discover the precise conditions of the Sandhurst test. It seems clear, therefore, that more mystery is observed in the matter than needs to be. We see no reason for any secrecy at all, but on the contrary, very cogent cause for putting intending candidates in the way of ascertaining whether they are physically fit for army life. It is no light matter for parents, after spending hundreds of pounds on "cramming," to have a son returned on their hands for deficient eyesight.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

For more than half-an-hour the Special Commission, which met on Jan. 14 after the Christmas adjournment, was occupied in listening to Mr. William O'Brien, who appeared to defend himself against the charge of having committed contempt of court by the publication of a strongly-worded article in his paper, United Ireland, on Dec. 15. Previously the Court had had brought before them by Sir Charles Russell the case of Mr. Charles Henry Berkeley, proprietor of the Worcester Daily Times and Journal, who has been publishing in that paper an elaborate parallel between the tactics of O'Connell and those of the Parnellite party, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. Sir James Hannen repeated the now familiar protest against newspaper comments. Mr. O'Brien said that he was not himself the author of the article, but he accepted the responsibility for it, and entirely disclaimed any contemptuous intention, so far as the Court was concerned. But he claimed the right to comment on the proceedings before the commission in any manner he thought necessary. The inquiry was ordered by Parliament for Parliamentary and political purposes. It differed only from a Parliamentary Committee in being conducted by judges according to the strict rules of law. It had originated in Parliamentary squabbles, he remarked latter, and when the matter passed from the Court it would become the subject of further squabbling in the political world. He contended that, if he and his friends were to be prevented from discussing the procedure of what he called the "prosecution" in this case, there would be a practical suspension of public life in Ireland for an indefinite period. He complained of the *Times* publishing an *ex parte* statement of Mr. Attorney, and the only question, he submitted, was whether their opponents were to be at liberty to carry out a system of defamation, while he, and those with whom he was associated, were to be compelled to keep silence. Mr. O'Brien insisted that he had the fullest right to criticise the tactics of the *Times*. The Parnellite Party had been subjected to the most horrible charges, one of which, if proved against any individual, would prevent him from ever raising his head in public life again, and yet no attempt whatever had, so far, been made to prove them. And these delays, he alleged, were being utilised for the purpose of purchasing evidence, in convict prisons, liquor saloons, and elsewhere. He repudiated any idea of writing with the intention of intimidating witnesses. He earnestly reiterated his denial of any wish to affront the Commission.

The Attorney-General pointed out, in his reply, that the book of which Mr. O'Brien complained was not an isolated production, but one of a series which contained a full report of the proceedings up to the time of the adjournment on Dec. 14. Subsequently the President intimated that the member for North-East Cork would probably know his fate on the following day.

Their Lordships next had to deal with the case of Mr. Brodrick, Warden of Merton College who early in December, delivered a speech in which a passage, now known to have been misconstrued, was held to indicate a parallel between the Parnellite party and the perpetrator of the recent crimes in Whitechapel. Mr. Lyttelton, who appeared for the Warden, read an affidavit from that gentleman, embodying a disclaimer and an alternative apology. The learned counsel thought that the majority of readers would not be deceived. Subsequently the Court dismissed the case, accepting Mr. Brodrick's expression of regret as a sufficient condonation of any offence he might have committed.

The Attorney-General then made an explanation of the measures which he proposed to take with the object of shortening the inquiry. He hoped to be able to deal with the letters attributed to Mr. Parnell next week. A prolonged discussing ensued between the Attorney-General and Sir Charles Russell on points relating to procedure methods of conciliation, and various suggestions for the arrangement of details.

After this the Court resumed the hearing of evidence, and was for some time occupied in listening to the recital of Major Tanner's dealings with the tenants on the estates in Tipperary, of which he was in one case owner and in the other agent. Familiar as the evidence was, in its main characteristics, it was given with such precision and amplitude of detail that Sir Charles Russell subjected witness to a severe cross examination. A little later a long series of questions with respect to agrarian condition of county Tipperary during the last ten years elicited a great deal of information, and further interrogatories by Mr. Davitt brought out some further facts on the same subject. Mr. Davitt asked Major Tanner whether it was a fact that he refused to enter the house where his mother was lying dead because his brother was on the premises, this question eliciting a reply to the effect that Major Tanner did not refuse to enter the house; but that he did refuse to go into the room where the corpse of his mother lay, on account of the presence there of his brother, Dr Tanner. The Court then learned for the first time that the witness and the member for Mid-Cork were brothers.

When Major Tanner left the box his place was taken by Francis Jago, who gave in detail evidence with regard to outrages promoted, as he alleged, by the Land League in county Longford. The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination and when Sir Charles Russell had concluded the latter, the Court adjourned.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

On the court resuming on Wednesday January 16th the President delivered judgment with reference to the article published in *United Ireland* in December last. His lordship indicated clearly his disapproval of the *Times* publication, "Parnellism and Crime," but he could not regard it as a contempt of court. The article in *United Ireland*, however was more than an answer to these charges. But in any case they would not have inflicted any but a lenient punishment; and, having laid down the rules which ought to govern public writers, and trusting that Mr. O'Brien and others would observe those rules in future, they would not inflict any punishment at all. If any further offences of the kind were brought before them they would not again show such leniency.

Following a further cross-examination of informer Jago, whose avowed motive in giving information was "to keep his head out of the halter," Patrick Delaney, a convict from Maryborough Prison, was closely questioned by the Attorney-General relative to the Invincibles. The principal part of the Invincible oath related to an obligation to kill the Irish "Executive Council," by which he meant the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, and the other principal officials of the Government. The Invincibles got their money from the Land League through Patrick Egan, Tynan, and others. They were supplied, too, with expensive arms. He was arrested in Nov. 1882, and before that he had assisted in watching Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary, Mr. Justice Lawson, and Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. They intended early in 1882 to shoot Mr. Forster, as he drove along Ellis's Quay, and witness said he had orders, if anybody approached while Brady and others were shooting Mr. Forster to shoot them down. The Chief Secretary, however, did not take the route expected, and a subsequent plot to assassinate him in Brunswick-street also failed from the same cause. Mr. Anderson, the Crown solicitor, was one of those who were to have been murdered, and Pot Molloy was to have committed the crime. Witness was present at the Phœnix Park murders, but took no actual part in them beyond taking charge of the knives afterwards till Brady took and destroyed them. Several letters were put to the witness, and identified by him as having been written by Patrick Evan, or as bearing his signature.

Sir Charles Russell, in cross-examining witness, said that certain of the letters were undoubtedly genuine, but that others he should contend, were forgeries. Witness had pleaded guilty to being accessory to the Phœnix Park murders, and had been sentenced to death, which sentence was afterwards commuted by Earl Spencer to penal servitude for life. He (Delaney) did not give information concerning the Phœnix Park murders until he was accused of having done so, he had only warned Mr. Mallen, head of the Dublin detective force, that he was to be assassinated. When he was undergoing ten years' imprisonment for the attack on Mr. Justice Lawson, his wife paid him a visit and asked him if it was true that he had given information. He then made a written statement to Dr. Carte, justice of the peace, at Kilmainham Prison, telling his connection with the Fenians in 1875, how he joined the invincibles, the part he played, and all about the people connected with it. The oath of the Fenians was "to take arms whenever called upon for the independence of Ireland." The Fenians were a body who had no faith in any good coming to the country by constitutional principles. The great part of the body was opposed to the Home rule agitation.

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THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 15.

1st Dragoon Guards—Sec. Lieut. J. B. Johnson resigns his commission.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Capt. Lord W. Cecil retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Capt. R. Cutlar-Fergusson retires from the service, receiving gratuity.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Capt C. E. Baumann retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Supernumerary Maj E J

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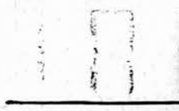

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